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The New York Times.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,172. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Wednesday.—FAIR, increasing CLOUDINESS, slightly WARMER.
Wheat, 97c; corn, 28⅝c; cotton 7¼c.

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An anti-trust bill was introduced yesterday in the Minnesota Legislature.

The mining strike in Colorado is practically settled. Operators and miners in Leadville have agreed upon a scale of wages.

Capt. Gen. Weyler again took the field against the Cuban insurgents yesterday. There are no new reports of any serious battle.

Four poachers were shot Monday on the grounds of the Tolleston Shooting Club by hired game wardens. One of them will die as the result.

Charles H. Rathman yesterday was sent to jail in Chicago for attempting to bribe a Judge who was to try a case in which Rathman was interested.

Chicago packers and provision dealers yesterday took action toward securing Government intervention to prevent European embargoes on American meats.

The Court of Appeals has decided the Westchester Congressional case by declaring that Benjamin L. Fairchild's name should have been on the Republican ballots instead of that of William L. Ward.

A resolution was introduced yesterday in the Nebraska Legislature directing Senator Thurston to vote for free silver. It reminds the Senator of his former attachment to the silver cause and of his pledge given when he was elected to obey the instructions of the Legislature of his State.

Parliament opened in London yesterday. The Queen's speech gave a flattering account of the empire's relations with other countries, and spoke of the arbitration treaty with this Nation in glowing terms. Lord Salisbury congratulated the Government on its signing, and after moving an answer to the address from the throne, both the House of Commons and the House of Lords adjourned until to-day.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.—T. C. Platt, (Rep.,) yesterday secured a majority vote of each house of the New York Legislature for United States Senator. C. W. Fairbanks, (Rep.,) was the choice in Indiana. Henry M. Teller, (Sil. Rep.,) was practically unopposed in Colorado. George G. Vest, (Dem.,) had a majority in Missouri. H. C. Hansbrough, (Rep.,) in North Dakota; O. H. Platt, (Rep.,) in Connecticut; J. H. Gallinger, (Rep.,) in New Hampshire, and J. L. Jones, (Dem.,) in Arkansas. In North Carolina Pritchard, (Rep.,) received a majority of one in both houses, but seven members were absent. In Pennsylvania Boies Penrose received the Republican vote, (which will elect,) and Chauncey F. Black the Democratic vote.

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The Englewood and Chicago Electric Street Railway was placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday.

The Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club met last night and appointed the committees to govern club affairs during the year.

The annual meeting and election of the Association of Exempt Firemen were held last night. Robert B. Nooney was re-elected President, after a sharp fight against him.

Ex-Sheriff J. Warren Mead of Cayuga County has been appointed Warden of Auburn Prison, to succeed Warden Stout on Feb. 1.

The language of the arbitration treaty will be subjected to a strict analysis before it is confirmed by the Senate. Many Senators who at first approved the treaty are now harassed by doubts, and action on the document will not be hurried.

The Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York gave its seventh annual dinner last night in honor of the memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee. There were many Union Veterans among the guests, and the "American Soldier" was toasted as heartily as "The Ex-Confederate."

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday spent most of its time in listening to a speech by Mr. Turpie in opposition to the Nicaragua Canal bill. Mr. Hill discussed the subject of electric subways in the District of Columbia. The House passed fifty-two private pension bills.

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The Cabinet guessers were at sea again yesterday. All that was known was that Sherman would be Secretary of State. Western men are confident a "good Western man" will be at the head of the Treasury.

The annual Purim ball, held at the Metropolitan Opera House, was very largely attended, and many beautiful costumes were shown upon the floor. A brilliant series of tableaux vivants, scenes from well-known operas, preceded the dancing.

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Gen. S. B. Buckner met Gov. Bushnell in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and a short but pithy talk on politics ensued.

Representative Fischer will to-day introduce a bill providing for a commission to report on the advisability of fortifying Romer Shoals.

Mrs. Harriet Palmer and Miss Gertrude Palmer, who were shot by Arthur Palmer at Mamaroneck Monday night, died yesterday. No trace of Palmer has been found.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate yesterday the resolutions for an investigation of trusts were made a special order for to-day. In the Assembly little was done, beyond the introduction of bills.

The Rev. S. P. Cadman, in making a plea for St. Christopher's Home for Children last night, said: "We must do something for these children in the streets of New York or else they will rise up against us and drench our streets in blood."

The Mayor yesterday sent a supplementary message to the Board of Aldermen. In it he praised the Health and Education Departments, and said the old administration of the City Record Department left a deficit of over $100,000, while the present administration has paid all bills.

Among the bills presented to the Legislature yesterday was one providing for two drawbridges between New York and Brooklyn. The Republican caucus approved the Lexow resolution for an investigation of trusts. Mr. Cain introduced a bill to regulate telephone charges.

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Few changes, none very important, were made in the Greater New York charter yesterday. An exciting incident of Monday's session, when vague remarks about corruption in New York's government were uttered, was commented upon outside the meeting room.

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The fourth of the fortnightly dances was given at Sherry's.

A magazine containing 50,000 pounds of powder exploded near Mobile yesterday, but no one was killed.

Pictures sold at the auction sale of Marshall O. Roberts brought better prices than had been anticipated.

The seventh annual banquet of the Vermont Society of Brooklyn was given at the Montauk Club last night.

The twelfth annual Ihpetonga ball was given in Brooklyn. It was attended by many visitors from outside cities.

Mme. Melba will sail for Europe Saturday to seek rest at her home. This she will do upon the advice of her physician.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, the new Rector of the Catholic University in Washington, was installed in his office yesterday afternoon.

Clergy of the Orthodox Greek Church in this city Monday performed the Epiphany ceremony of blessing the waters. This is the first time this ceremony has been celebrated in this country.

The steamship Alvena, leaving the port, was run into by the incoming British Queen, and so injured that she was run on to the bar, where she lies, part of her deck under water. No persons were lost or injured, but doubt is expressed of the saving of the sunken vessel. A misunderstanding of signals is supposed to have caused the collision.

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An incendiary fire, the fourth in the same building in ten months, was discovered in a Brooklyn apartment house, 298 First Street, at 1:30 A. M. yesterday. It was extinguished without serious loss.

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At the annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, Anthony Comstock said the increase of vice among children was due to trashy literature.

Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall will accept the Presidency of Union Theological Seminary.

The Court of Appeals yesterday sustained the Fayerweather will, which gives $3,000,000 to twenty colleges.

At the second monthly conference of charity organizations Charles D. Kellogg read a paper on the limits of the relief problem.

Postmaster General William L. Wilson says his plans for the future are not settled. Others say he may establish himself in New York.

Postmaster General Wilson addressed the State Bar Association in Albany last night on the evils which have grown up with our present system of Government.

The 'Varsity crew of Columbia University, which has been in training for the intercollegiate race at Poughkeepsie, was disbanded, funds not being forthcoming to meet the expenses.

The Board of Health adopted an amendment to the Sanitary Code, declaring pulmonary tuberculosis to be an infectious disease, and ordering reports to be made by physicians as in cases of other infectious and contagious diseases.

The Henry F. Sewall book collection was on sale yesterday at the rooms of Bangs & Co. Some rare first editions were included in the 271 lots sold. The "Sketch Books of Sir Joshua Reynolds" sold for $390, the highest prices paid for any lot, being purchased by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Formal charges of neglect of duty will be preferred against Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works within a few days. L. J. Callanan, who is preparing them, wants to learn by what authority Gen. Collis gave the Vesey Street storekeepers permission to obstruct the sidewalks in violation of the law. An application for a mandamus to compel him to do his duty and enforce the law will be made to-morrow.

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MAY EMBARRASS THURSTON.

Resolution in Nebraska Legislature Directing Him to Vote for Free Silver—Quotes His Utterances.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19.—A joint resolution was introduced in the Legislature to-day which may embarrass Senator Thurston. It sets forth that Mr. Thurston, when elected, pledged himself to receive the instructions of the Nebraska Legislature on all important measures. It also includes his declaration before and after election in favor of bimetallism, a like declaration in his speech of acceptance in 1895, a letter from him to George Dunton, editor of The Social Economist, and another to Jay Burrows of Lincoln, July, 1893, in each of which he expresses sympathy with free silver and bimetallism.

The joint resolution directs the Senator to advocate and vote for all measures to bring about a return of the free coinage of silver—which he once declared he had advocated before any one else in the State—and to support and vote for all measures tending to amend the system of gold monometallism and to result in a "return to bimetallism."

The Populist complexion of the Legislature insures the passage of the resolution. It was introduced by Senator Ransom, a Republican who is decidedly unfriendly to Thurston.

A VICTORY FOR FAIRCHILD.

His Name Should Have Been on the Congressional Ballots.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided the Westchester County Congressional case of Fairchild against Ward in favor of the former, and so declared that the name of Benjamin L. Fairchild should have appeared on the official ballot as the regular Republican candidate in the Sixteenth Congressional District instead of the name of William L. Ward.

The Secretary of State decided that Fairchild's name should go on the ballot. Justice Edwards and the Appellate Division reversed the decision of the Secretary of State and decided in favor of Ward. The Court of Appeals, in its decision to-day, affirmed the determination of the Secretary of State in favor of Fairchild and reversed the decision of Justice Edwards and the Appellate Division in favor of Ward.

The Court of Appeals also reversed the decision of the New York Police Commissioners in favor of Ward's name going on the ballot.

Lawyers in this city interested in the Fairchild-Ward contest could not say yesterday what the outcome of the decision of the Court of Appeals would be. At the law offices of Tracy, Boardman & Platt it was said that so far as known it is merely a moral victory for Mr. Fairchild. They would not say whether the matter will be taken up before the House of Representatives by a contest. Mr. Fairchild was not in the city.

It is generally thought by politicians that the contest will end now. The election is past, and the general expectation is that Mr. Ward will be seated.

JUNIOR PROMENADE AT YALE.

Hall Where It Took Place Beautifully Decorated.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19.—The junior promenade took place to-night in the

The attendance was large, and included a number of young women from New York and Brooklyn. The promenade was the concluding event of the so-called junior social season, which began Saturday. The affair came off in the spacious hall of the Second Regiment Armory. It was one of the most enjoyable promenades ever given by Yale juniors.

The armory was beautifully decorated. One of the new features was the decoration of the ceiling so as to present a likeness of the open sky.

The sides of the hall were covered in yellow, paneled with columns tastefully decorated, about which smilax was twined.

Altogether, the promenade, when at its height, was a pretty thing to look at, and reflected great credit on those who had been charged with its management.

The march was led by F. H. Simmonds of Brooklyn.

Exploit of the Yale Freshmen.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19.—The Yale freshmen, who were prevented from cutting up last night at the annual glee club concert by the presence of a big squad of policemen, their class athletes, deacons, and fifty sophomores, got even later on by mounting the big liberty pole on the green and pinning out a big flag with their class numerals above the Stars and Stripes. The flag waved there nearly all the morning. Finally Major Benjamin E. Brown, the City Auditor, secured a sailor, who shinned the pole and took down the trophy. This is the most daring exploit of the freshmen in years.

MANY SENATORS SELECTED

Platt Gets a Big Majority in Each House of New York's Legislature.

FOUR VOTES CAST FOR GEORGE.

Pritchard Has One Majority in North Carolina—Mason the Republican Nominee in Illinois—Kenney Chosen in Delaware—Results in Other States.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Thomas C. Platt to-day received a large majority of the votes cast for United States Senator, the two houses voting in separate session. A joint session will be held at noon to-morrow, when Mr. Platt will be declared elected. There was no bolt from the Republican caucus decision, but in each house Democrats refused to support David B. Hill.

In the Senate, when Mr. Coffey's name was called, he announced as his choice Henry George. Senator Guy was not present when his name was called, but came in later, and also voted for Henry George. These were the only deviations from the caucus agreements. The only absentees were Senators McNulty, (Dem., Brooklyn,) and Grant, (Rep., Delaware.)

In the Assembly the result showed that T. C. Platt had received 112 votes, D. B. Hill 31, and Henry George 2. (Cain and Zurn of Brooklyn.)

There were five absentees who had been excused on account of sickness—Messrs. Bellen, B. D. Brown, Emmet, Lennon, and Palmer. It is understood had they been present the vote of Mr. Platt would have been increased by three and Mr. Hill by two.

The total vote for Senator on joint ballot at noon to-morrow, according to to-day's roll call in each house, will be: Platt, 147; Hill, 42; George, 4.

KENNEY CHOSEN IN DELAWARE.

Republicans Refuse to Vote—"Rump" Nomination for Addicks.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 19.—The two branches of the Legislature this morning voted separately for United States Senator, and Richard R. Kenney, the nominee of last night's Democratic caucus, received all the votes cast. The two branches will vote in joint session to-morrow. Kenney is a free-silver man. He so declared to-day.

The four Republicans in the Senate and the one Republican member of the House refused to vote for Senator to-day. They contend that Du Pont is entitled to the seat. Du Pont was chosen by the Legislature last year, but the United States Senate decided that his election was irregular and illegal and refused to admit him to a seat.

The "rump" House this morning voted for J. Edward Addicks for United States Senator, but the "rump" Senate did not meet. They will vote in joint session to-morrow.

The nomination of Kenney is virtually a victory for the silver men. Kenney was a member of the Democratic National Committee and supported Bryan. When Bryan visited Delaware he was entertained at Kenney's home. He was born at Little Creek Hundred, Sussex County, Sept. 9, 1856; was graduated at Hobart College, New York, in 1877, went to Texas, taught school there and in Virginia in 1878, studied law with the late Chancellor Saulsbury, and was admitted to the bar in 1881; was State Librarian in 1883, and Adjutant General under Gov. Biggs in 1887.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The probable election of Kenney in Delaware will cut off one sound-money vote, as it has been expected that Delaware would choose a sound-money Democrat. This result may have its influence in determining the doubts of the Republicans of the Senate to reopen Col. Du Pont's case. It is believed to be possible to get a majority vote for that proposition, with the aid of three gold Democrats.

ONE MAJORITY FOR PRITCHARD.

Seven Members of the Legislature Absent or Not Voting.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 19.—The balloting for Senator to-day resulted as follows: In the Senate—Pritchard, (Rep.,) 24; Thompson, (Pop.,) 18; Daughton, (Dem.,) 7. In the House—Pritchard, 62; Thompson, 24; Daughton, 27. Total—Pritchard, 86; Thompson, 42; Daughton, 34.

Pritchard's vote is exactly a majority of both branches of the Legislature, the membership being 170. One member of the Senate and seven of the House were absent and not voting. To-morrow at noon the Legislature will meet in joint session to ballot for Senator, when, if the vote should be cast as it was to-day, Pritchard will be elected.

Mr. Pritchard is at present a United States Senator. He was elected in 1894 to serve out the unexpired term of the late Z. B. Vance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Pritchard's election in North Carolina will be a great blow to the prestige of Senator Marion Butler, whose reputation has been that of a politician, rather than statesman. He has been advertised here as "making the fight of his life." He appears to have lost the fight. With his reputation as a manipulator gone, his hold upon North Carolina will be slight.

A NEW MAN FROM INDIANA.

C. N. Fairbanks the Successor to Voorhees.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 19.—The votes for United States Senator in the two houses of the Legislature were given in favor of Charles W. Fairbanks, the Republican candidate. The vote in the House was: Fairbanks, (Rep.,) 33; Voorhees, (Dem.,) 16; Templeton, (Pop.,) 1. In the Senate Fairbanks received a majority of the votes cast.

The election of Fairbanks will be completed to-morrow.

Charles Warren Fairbanks was born at Unionville Centre, Union County, Ohio, in 1852. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and was later appointed agent of the Western Associated Press, at Pittsburg. While thus engaged he spent his odd time studying law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1874 he removed to Indianapolis, where he has since resided. During the past fifteen years his time has been wholly spent in caring for the legal business of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railroad, now a branch of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, of which he is now General Solicitor. He is also a Director of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

Little Opposition to Teller.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 19.—Senator Henry M. Teller was to-day re-elected United States Senator in both houses of the General Assembly, the vote being non-partisan and almost unanimous. Nominating speeches were made by Democrats, Populists, and silver Republicans, and the total vote of the two houses show 94 for Teller and 3 for Judge Allen, who was nominated by the McKinleyites. The joint session will be held to-morrow, when it is thought but two votes, if any, will be cast in opposition to Senator Teller's re-election.

MASON WINS IN ILLINOIS.

The Republican Caucus Nominates the ex-Congressman.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—William E. Mason was to-night nominated by acclamation for the United States Senate to succeed John M. Palmer, at the joint Republican caucus, all other candidates withdrawing when it became apparent that Mason would have a majority. He will be elected to-morrow.

The first ballot for Senator was taken by the Legislature to-day. In the Senate Congressman Hitt, Congressman Cannon, William E. Mason, Congressman Hopkins, Samuel W. Allerton, Clark E. Carr, and Congressman Lorimer received 1 vote each. John P. Altgeld (Dem.) received 13.

In the House the Democrats voted for Altgeld, and one vote was given to each of the Republican nominees. This action of the Republicans in giving each candidate one vote was to prevent the Democrats from taking part in the election.

William E. Mason was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., in 1850. In 1858 he removed with his parents to Iowa. He studied law in Des Moines, and removed to Chicago in 1872. He was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1879, and to the State Senate in 1881. He was elected to the Fiftieth Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-first Congress, and was defeated for the Fifty-second Congress by Allen C. Durborow, Jr.

PENROSE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Chauncey F. Black Gets the Votes of the Democrats.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 19.—The two houses of the Legislature voted to-day for United States Senator to succeed Senator Cameron. In the House, Boies Penrose (Rep.) of Philadelphia received 168 votes, Chauncey F. Black (Dem.) of York 33, and John Wanamaker of Philadelphia 1. In the Senate Penrose received 42 votes and Black 6. The joint session to conclude the election will be held to-morrow.

Boies Penrose is a son of the famous Dr. Penrose. He was born in Philadelphia and studied at Harvard, and was graduated with high honors. He practiced law in Philadelphia, and was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1885. In 1887 he was elected as a member of the State Senate. In 1895 Mr. Penrose was a candidate for the nomination of Mayor of Philadelphia, but was defeated.

Mitchell's Chances Good.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 19.—The House met at 10 A. M., six members less than a quorum being present. The combination against organization seems to be breaking up, and many predict that the House will be able to transact business to-morrow. In the Republican caucus Mitchell secured 47 votes for the United States Senate, one more than required, but a number of these will not vote for Mitchell until Jonathan Bourne is elected Speaker. Bourne claims Mitchell promised him six votes for Speaker for the votes Bourne secured for Mitchell, but failed to stand by it. If organization is effected Mitchell will be the next Senator.

Gallinger Will Be Re-elected.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 19.—Each branch of the Legislature took viva voce vote to-day for United States Senator for six years, beginning March 4, 1897. In the Senate the vote stood: Jacob H. Gallinger of Concord, 21; Hosea W. Parker of Claremont, 2. Senator Richards, (Rep.,) is sick at home and did not vote. The vote in the House resulted: Gallinger, 267; Parker, 53. Twenty-eight Republicans and nine Democrats did not vote.

J. K. Jones Will Win.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 19.—The Senate and House balloted separately at noon for United States Senator, with the result that Senator James K. Jones was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. The ten Populists cast their votes for J. R. Sovereign, and the three Republicans for Gen. Powell Clayton. The joint session will meet at noon to-morrow and will re-elect Senator Jones.

Platt of Connecticut Returned.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 19.—Both houses of the General Assembly to-day, by separate action, elected Orville H. Platt of Meriden United States Senator to succeed himself for six years from March 4, 1897. The vote in the Senate was unanimous—24. In the House the vote was 196 to 24 for Joseph E. Sargent (Dem.) of New Haven. Both houses will meet at noon to-morrow in joint convention and ratify the election.

No Choice in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 19.—The first ballot in the Legislature for United States Senator taken this afternoon resulted as follows: Thatcher, (Dem.,) 19; Rawlins, (Dem.,) 18; Henderson, (Dem.,) 16; Lawrence, (Pop.,) 4; Brown, (Rep.,) 3; scattering, 2; necessary to a choice, 32.

The supporters of the highest three candidates are very determined, and a somewhat bitter feeling exists, especially between the Thatcher and Rawlins forces.

Vest Re-elected.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—Both Houses voted separately for United States Senator to-day. The ballot resulted as follows: In the House—Vest, (Dem.,) 85; Kerens, (Rep.,) 34; Jones, (Pop.,) 4. In the Senate—Vest, 19; Kerens, 14. To-morrow both houses will meet in joint session and re-elect Senator Vest.

The Idaho Senatorship.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 19.—The Populist votes to-day went to Frank Walton on the ballot for United States Senator. He also got three Democratic votes. In each of the three ballots cast Walton got 28 votes and Dubois 25. The Democrats voted for Lewis, (Pop.,) on the second ballot, and for Nelson, (Pop.,) on the third.

Hansbrough Re-elected.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 19.—H. C. Hansbrough (Rep.) was re-elected to-day United States Senator, receiving in the two houses 68 votes to 25 for W. A. Bentley, (Pop.)

WEYLER TAKES THE FIELD

The Governor General Once Again Advances to the Front.

STARTS WITH A LARGE ESCORT.

Attack by the Insurgents on Tapaste, in the Province of Havana—More Details of the Recent Assault upon Placetas.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—Capt. Gen. Weyler, accompanied by his staff, started for the field at 8 o'clock this morning. The General took a carriage from the palace to the outskirts of the city, where he mounted a horse and rode in the direction of San José de las Lajas, to the southeast of Havana. He was escorted by several regiments of cavalry and a bodyguard of negro troops recently drafted into the service.

The newspapers here now give incomplete details of an attack made by the rebels upon Tapaste, Province of Havana. The fight occurred on Jan. 10, and the fact that the news of the engagement has been so long suppressed is taken to indicate a Spanish defeat. The newspapers state under Government permission that when the insurgents attacked the town the residents took refuge in a church. The Spanish defended the place for four hours, until the rebels retired. No mention is made of losses on either side.

Further details are at hand of the recent rebel attack upon Placetas, in the Province of Santa Clara. The rebels entered the town from different directions. They crossed the line of forts and attacked several houses. Later there was fierce fighting in the streets, which lasted for three hours, when the rebels were driven out of the town. The insurgents left six of their number dead in the streets. The garrison had sixteen men wounded. One woman resident was killed and three male citizens and a child were wounded. Nineteen persons in the town have been arrested on the charge of having been implicated in the attack.

Case of the Three Friends.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 19.—Acting under instructions from Washington, the case of the Three Friends, charged with carrying an armed expedition in violation of the neutrality laws, will be appealed to the Appellate Court, in New Orleans, during the next few days.

SHOT BY THE GAME WARDENS.

Four Poachers on the Grounds of the Tolleston Shooting Club Wounded, and One of Them Will Die.

TOLLESTON, Ind., Jan. 19.—In an encounter yesterday between the hired game wardens of the Tolleston Shooting Club and outsiders four men were wounded, and one of them has but a day or two to live. The injured are:

BLACKBURN, JOHN; shot through the scalp, skull barely grazed.
BOTHWELL, AL; wounded in both legs by duckshot from a double-barreled gun.
KOSKER, FRANK; shot through the lungs with a rifle bullet; cannot recover.
PRATT, THEODORE; shot through both legs with duckshot; may lose one or both of the injured members.

Of these all were trespassers with the exception of Blackburn, who is one of the gamekeepers. Kosker, the man who was shot through the lungs, was wounded from behind while he was in the beginning of flight. The ball passed entirely through his body and dropped out between his vest and his shirt, where it was found by Dr. Blackstone. Frank Whitlock, head foreman of the establishment, shot Kosker. It was given out that he went to Chicago, but Tolleston citizens believe he has fled.

Four of the wardens are under arrest. The Tolleston Club is composed exclusively of Chicago capitalists, several of whom are very wealthy.

John Blackburn, Charles Blackburn, Frank Whitlock, Barnum Whitlock, Al Taylor, and Will Kunert were on their rounds yesterday, when they came upon fifteen men whom they say they have driven off the grounds several times before. the keepers' command to leave was received with vituperation. The watchmen charged upon the poachers, but suddenly stopped before they reached them. It was at this time that the first shot was fired. It was followed by a shot from Theodore Pratt, a poacher, which went through John Blackburn's cap of fur and plowed an ugly furrow in his blonde hair. Barnum Whitlock, son of the missing head foreman, shot Pratt and Bothwell.

The game wardens say that Kosker then pointed his rifle at Charley Blackburn. Frank Whitlock, seeing his friend in danger, fired. The bullet went straight to Kosker's lungs. He dropped his gun, cried out, and fell to the ice. Kosker's friends deny this, and they are supported by the evidence of Dr. Blackstone, who says that Kosker was shot from behind, and that the wound plainly shows this to have been the fact. Kosker's friends assert that he had turned to run, and that, despite this fact, he was shot down from the rear.

Constable Mattis and a Deputy Sheriff arrested the Blackburn boys, Barnum Whitlock, and Al Taylor. They were taken to Crown Point at 6 o'clock. Frank Whitlock could not be found. No arrests were made among the intruders, although some of them could easily have been captured, and the fact that they are allowed to retain their freedom goes far toward showing which way popular sympathy lies.

THE MINING STRIKE OVER.

Leadville Miners and Operators Agree on a Wage Scale.

LEADVILLE, Col., Jan. 19.—The great miners' strike, which has tied up all business of this camp since last June, is practically settled. Gov. Adams, Eugene V. Debs, and President Boyce of the Western Federation of Miners have been here for a week working to secure an amicable understanding between the mine owners and miners' union upon this question, which has cost Leadville over $3,000,000.

Last night the mine managers made a proposition to the union, agreeing to pay $2.75 per day in all mines now paying $2.50 in all calendar months when silver shall average 70 cents per ounce, and $3 per day when it shall average 75 cents or over. The union asked to have the following added: "Men now employed at $3 per day shall be retained at that scale."

The managers now in Leadville have agreed to this, and the agreement only needs the signatures of those living in Denver, when the strike will be declared off.

MEAT EXPORTERS ALARMED.

The Government Asked to Prevent Exclusion of American Products from European Markets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Packers and provision dealers in this city and the entire West are making ready for a concerted attack on the embargoes placed by foreign countries upon American meat products. Detroit, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Omaha are late recruits to the movement against prohibitory decrees just issued in several Switzerland Cantons and contemplated in Germany and France.

Chicago packers have taken the initiative for the reason that the proposed restrictions upon domestic provision exports will hit them most severely. Armour & Co. are in correspondence with the leading packers and provision exporters in the country, and are receiving assurances of organization every day.

A petition placed before the Board of Trade Directory late this afternoon is signed by every big packer in the city. The signers hope for an immediate response from the Board of Trade in the form of resolutions to be forwarded to the Federal authorities at Washington, asking the State Department to enter into some treaty with the Governments of Switzerland, Germany, and France. With Great Britain, these countries practically represent the foreign markets for surplus American meats.

If the foreign embargoes are permitted to go into force it will be the most serious blow to the American provision trade yet experienced, if the assertions of Chicago packers be accepted.

George J. Brine, representing Armour & Co., said: "Three cantons in Switzerland have taken steps to exclude American meat exports, and similar action is under way in both France and Germany.

"It will go hard with the American provision trade if our Government does not take some steps to prevail upon foreign Governments to accept our exports without discrimination.

"I have letters this morning from Detroit, Ottumwa, Kansas City, and other places giving assurance that the agitation will be taken up there also. Practically the whole provision and packing trade in this city is represented on the petition sent to the Board of Trade."

DROWNED SAVING HER CHILD.

A Mother Swallowed Up in Rondout Creek by the Ice Breaking.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Mrs. John Dunn of Rosendale sent her little daughter on an errand across the Rondout Creek late yesterday afternoon, and told her to cross the creek on the ice. The little girl kissed her mother before she started, and as she passed out of the door, seized with some inexpressible motive, the daughter again turned and ran into the house, kissing her mother again.

She had gone but fifteen or twenty feet on the ice when it gave way suddenly, and she was immersed in the waters of the creek. "Help, help!" shrieked the child. Her mother heard the cries and ran frantically to the bank of the creek, calling to some men nearby to save her child. The men were slow in coming to the rescue, and, made frantic by seeing her little daughter sinking, the mother dashed out on the thin ice and succeeded in grasping the child just as the ice broke, and she too was plunged into the water.

The men on the bank threw a rope which the mother managed to fasten to the child and then was borne under the ice by the swift current and drowned.

TRUSTS IN MINNESOTA.

Bill to Suppress Them Introduced in the Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—Senator Sheehan to-day introduced a drastic anti-trust bill. The measure declares that every form of agreement, combine, trust, contract, or arrangement designed to lessen competition in mercantile trade or manufacturing shall be declared unlawful and void and that Minnesota corporations entering into combinations of this kind shall forfeit their charters, and foreign corporations entering into such combinations shall be excluded from the State.

Managers, agents, officers, and Directors of such trusts are subject to fines of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000 or imprisonment in the State Prison from one to five years in the discretion of the Court.

The bill makes it the duty of the Attorney General to enforce the law, and district Judges are required to specially instruct Grand Juries as to its provisions. Live stock and agricultural products in the hands of the producers are excepted from the provisions of the bill. As a further penalty for violation of the law, any person or firm damaged in business by the operation of any trust or combination may recover the value of goods purchased.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, increasing cloudiness, not so cold.

The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast and in the lower lake regions, and has fallen rapidly in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the upper lake regions. It is highest over the Middle Atlantic States and it is lowest north of Dakota. A second depression covers the lower Mississippi Valley. It is colder on the Atlantic coast and in the Southwest, and is warmer in the central valleys and upper lake regions. The weather was clear last night, except in the lower lake region and the Southwest, where local showers or light snows were reported. The weather will continue generally fair, but with increasing cloudiness, during Wednesday from New England southward to Florida. Showers are indicated for the central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	30	18	21
6 A. M.	31	14	17
9 A. M.	31	9	15
12 M.	30	12	16
4 P. M.	30	16	19
6 P. M.	30	15	19
9 P. M.	29	13	18
12 P. M.	27	12	16

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	17⅝
Weather Bureau	14
Corresponding date 1896	30
Corresponding date for last twenty years	30

PARLIAMENT OPENED.

The Queen's Speech Shows a Most Favorable Condition of the Empire with All Nations.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY PRAISED BY ALL SIDES.

Lord Salisbury Makes an Eloquent Address Congratulating the Government on Its Signature—An Adjournment Until To-day.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Parliament reassembled to-day and the members of the House of Commons as usual proceeded to the House of Lords to hear the reading of the Queen's speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor as follows:

The Queen's Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with all of the other powers continue to be of a friendly character. The appalling massacres which have taken place in Constantinople and other parts of the Ottoman dominions have called for the special attention of the powers signatory to the treaty of Paris. Papers will be laid before you showing the considerations which induced the powers to make the present condition of the Ottoman Empire the subject of special consultation by the representatives of the powers at Constantinople. The conferences of the six Ambassadors to the Porte are still proceeding.

The action undertaken by the Khédive of Egypt against the Khalifa, with my approval and assistance, has been entirely successful. His forces, supported by my officers and troops, have won back the fertile provinces of Dongola to civilization by operations which were conducted with remarkable skill, and the way has been opened for a further advance whenever such a step is judged to be desirable.

My Government has discussed with the United States as a friend of Venezuela the terms under which the pending questions of a disputed frontier between that Republic and British Guiana may be equitably submitted to arbitration. An arrangement has been arrived at with that Government which will, I trust, effect an adjustment of the existing controversies without exposing to risk the interests of any colonists who have established rights in the disputed territory.

The Treaty of Arbitration.

It is with much gratification that I have concluded a treaty for general arbitration with the President of the United States, by which I trust that all differences that may arise between us will be peacefully adjusted. I hope that this arrangement may have further value in commending to other powers the consideration of the principle by which the danger of war may be notably abated.

The rebellion in Matabeleland and Mashonaland has been repressed by the steadfastness and courage of the settlers, reinforced by my troops and volunteers, both of the English and Dutch races. I deplore the loss of valuable lives which these operations have entailed.

The depressed condition of the sugar industry in the West Indian colonies has seriously affected their prosperity. I have appointed a commission to investigate the causes and, if possible, to suggest means of amelioration.

It is with much regret and with feelings of the deepest sympathy that I have heard that, owing to the failure of the Autumn rains, scarcity and famine affect a large portion of India. My Government in that country is making every effort to mitigate the suffering and lessen the calamity by the development of railways and irrigation works. The forethought given through a long series of years to the preparation of the most effective arrangements for alleviating distress caused by famine makes their task more hopeful than in the case of previous visitations. My people throughout my dominions at home and in India have been invited to second with their liberality the exertions of the Government. Papers showing the extent of the famine and the measures taken to relieve the suffering will be laid before you.

A plague has also made its appearance in Bombay and Kurachee, and, notwithstanding the precautions adopted by the local authorities, it shows no signs of decrease. I have directed my Government to take the most stringent measures for the eradication of the pestilence.

To the House of Commons.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The estimates of the year will be laid before you. While desirous of guarding against undue expenditure, I have felt that the present condition of the world will not permit you to depart from the spirit of prudent foresight in which you have during recent years provided for the defense of the empire.

To the House of Lords.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

A measure for the promotion of primary education by securing the maintenance of voluntary schools will be laid before you, and, if time permits, you will be invited to consider further proposals for educational legislation.

It is desirable to make better provision for the compensation of working people who suffer from accidents, and a bill with that object in view will be submitted to you.

Your consent will be asked to provisions which in the judgment of the military authorities are required for the efficiency of the military defenses of the empire.

A bill will also be submitted to you to improve the arrangements for the water supply of the metropolis.

In order to promote the interests of agriculture, which are of paramount importance in Ireland, you will be asked to consider a bill to establish a Board of Agriculture, and further legislative proposals will be brought before you if the time at your disposal is sufficient for the purpose.

Bills admitting the evidence of accused persons, amending the law in respect of bills of sale and the registration of land, for revising the acts in respect of the formation of limited companies, an amendment to the Agricultural Holdings act in Great Britain, the exclusion of goods manufactured in prisons in other countries, the establishment of reformatories for inebriates, and for amending the existing procedure in re-

spect of private bills coming from Scotland and Ireland have been prepared.

I heartily commend your important deliberations to the guidance of Almighty God.

The Answer Moved.

After the Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, had read the speech from the throne, the customary address in reply to the speech was moved by the Marquis of Bath, who was attired in the uniform of an officer of the Yeomen of the Guard. The motion was seconded by Lord Kenyon.

Opening of the Commons.

The benches of the House of Commons were crowded with members, and the galleries were packed with privileged spectators. The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury; the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the opposition in the House, were greeted with prolonged cheers as they entered the chamber. After the Queen's speech had been read by the Speaker, Viscount Folkestone, member of the South Division of Wiltshire, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and in the course of his remarks referred to the approaching completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and expressed a hope that the event, so unique in the annals of the country, would be befittingly celebrated.

Sir William Harcourt said that the most important, as well as the most satisfactory, statement contained in the Queen's speech was the reference made to the relations between Great Britain and the United States. He heartily congratulated the Government upon the conclusion of the differences regarding Venezuela, and gave them unstinted praise for the general arbitration treaty which was recently signed by the British Ambassador at Washington and the American Secretary of State. Sir William's remarks were received with cheers.

Sir William, continuing his remarks, said that there could not be a better celebration of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign than that her Government should be among the first of the nations to set the example of settling differences by arbitration. He denounced the Nile campaign, and asked the Government to justify their Egyptian policy. In regard to Armenia he was glad to hear that the Government had abandoned hostility to Russia in the matter.

The Irish Tax Question.

The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House, made a speech, in which he intimated that the Government would, at a future date, deal with the question of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland. In the meantime he felt it necessary to state that there were large matters which the former commission had been bound to investigate, but which it had refused to do. The Government would therefore take measures to effect such an investigation, and would shortly announce the terms upon which the investigating body would be appointed. He also intimated that the Government would afford a chance for the House to debate the subject after the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech had been finished and before the budget should be taken up.

The Hon. Edward Blake, (Liberal,) member for the South Division of Longford, accordingly withdrew a motion regarding the Irish taxation question which he had proposed as an amendment to the address.

The House of Lords.

The Earl of Kimberley, who was yesterday chosen as the leader of the Liberals in the House of Lords in the place of Lord Rosebery, resigned, said he deeply regretted that Lord Rosebery was no longer the leader of the Liberal Party. Speaking on other matters, he congratulated Lord Salisbury upon the success of his negotiations with the United States. In regard to Turkey, he said he felt impelled to ask if the treaty of Berlin was dead.

Lord Salisbury's Address.

Prime Minister Salisbury said he regretted Lord Rosebery's retirement from the leadership of the Liberal Party for the moment. He paid a high tribute to Lord Rosebery's patriotic policy as shown in his speech upon the occasion of his retirement, and then proceeded to defend the consistent policy of the Conservatives. The Government, he declared, had not initiated the anti-Russian policy of 1878. It was the Crimean War that initiated it, but the powers were now generally agreed that if reforms were not granted in Armenia material pressure would be applied to the Sultan by the rest of Europe. There were but slightly different wordings, he said, in the communications of the powers in regard to the way it should be done, but all of them were convinced that unless the Sultan should introduce genuine and effective reforms, the worst results must follow.

In regard to the Nile campaign, the Premier said that Dongola was taken because it was on the route to Khartoum, which place must eventually be taken from the dervishes. He repeated that it was the intention of the British Government to reconquer the Soudan for Egypt.

In regard to the treaty of arbitration just concluded with the United States, he said he could not speak fully on the subject because the agreement had not yet been ratified. Still, he would say that the people must not think that they were living in the millennial dispensation. He hoped, however, that something would be done to diminish the risk of war. He would not say that the treaty would remove the greatest risks of war or restrain a Napoleon or a Bismarck, but the policy with the United States was full of an infinite number of small differences, which, sometimes exaggerated, caused irritation and enmity. The formation of a tribunal of arbitration would settle these differences, would prevent such, and stop the two Nations, who understand each other so well that unless they are friends they are almost certain to be enemies.

An Advantage of Arbitration.

Another advantage would be derived from the treaty in this respect: A Minister dealing with a subject involving the honor of his country, or which some persons claim involves its honor, has to think how to furnish an account of the transaction which will soothe the jingoes. Arbitration would be a bulwark for such a Minister, for it would be impossible to say he had trifled with the honor of his country if he said he had submitted the matter to the decision of an impartial tribunal.

Lord Salisbury pictured the nations groaning under excessive armaments, and declared that the Government believed the measure they had taken was valuable in that it would lead to the gradual disappearance of vast armaments before the growth of the tendency to substitute judicial decisions for the coarse arbitrament of war. This would be something to look back upon. In conclusion Lord Salisbury said:

"I hope that the effort, small as it is, will be so successful that others more extensive and more successful will be made."

The Prime Minister was heartily cheered when he finished his speech.

Lord Castletown (Liberal) gave notice that he would raise the question of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

The address in reply to the Queen's speech was then adopted, and the House adjourned.

At a meeting of the members of the Irish National Party in Parliament, held to-day, John Dillon, member of Parliament, for East Mayo, was re-elected party leader.

Prince of Chimay's Divorce Suit.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 19.—The proceedings for divorce brought by the Prince of Chimay against his wife, formerly Clara Ward of Detroit, who eloped from Paris last Fall with a Hungarian gypsy fiddler named Janos Rigo, were heard to-day at Charleroi. The case was tried privately, and the Judge granted the request and ordered the court room cleared of all spectators, press representatives included. The Prince of Chimay and his cousin, Prince Joseph, were present. The Princess was represented by Maitre Allain of the Paris Court of Appeal.

To Dissolve Italy's Chamber.

ROME, Jan. 19.—At a Cabinet meeting held this evening it was decided to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. The elections for members of a new Chamber will probably be held at the end of March or the beginning of April.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The German bark Alsair, which recently arrived at Falmouth from San Francisco, and sailed Jan. 12 for Hull, is ashore at Donna Nook, at the mouth of the Humber. Her cargo is being jettisoned to lighten her.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The trial of the action for divorce brought by Countess Cowley against her husband, Henry Arthur Mornington Wellesley, Earl Cowley, was begun in the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice this morning.

A PLAGUE SHIP FROM BOMBAY.

Her Mate Dead and Seven of Her Crew Seriously Ill.

HAMBURG, Jan. 19.—The ship Pirrie, from Bombay, has arrived here with her mate dead and seven of her crew sick. It is suspected that the sickness aboard of her is the plague, and the vessel has been placed in quarantine.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—No mention of any vessel of this name is made in the shipping journals, and the name does not appear in the Bureau Veritas. There is no doubt, however, that a vessel of that name or something similar, has arrived at Hamburg with suspicious cases of sickness on board, and that, as she comes from Bombay, the Hamburg health authorities have taken the precaution to have her quarantined until the exact nature of the disease shall be determined.

Everywhere in Europe energetic measures are being taken to prevent the introduction of the plague through vessels or cargoes arriving from East Indian ports. Orders have been issued by the health authorities at all the maritime centres to watch closely for all cases of suspicious sickness upon vessels from India, and to promptly quarantine such vessels until all danger shall be past. It is thought that the conference that will be held at Rome to discuss measures for keeping the plague out of Europe will decide upon some means of fumigating Indian cargoes.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Bombay states that there is not the slightest improvement in the situation there. People continue to flee from the city in large numbers, and the absence of the laboring classes is severely felt in every direction. The tramway companies have been compelled to stop the running of their cars, it not being possible to find men to operate them.

Advices from other sources are to the effect that the exodus of mill operatives continues, and it is expected that many of the most important factories in the district will have to shut down owing to the lack of hands.

TRIAL OF EDWARD J. IVORY.

Witnesses Describe His Proceedings After Reaching England.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The trial of Edward J. Ivory, the alleged Irish-American dynamite conspirator, which was begun in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, yesterday, was resumed this morning. A woman clerk in the Glasgow Hotel, at which Ivory stopped, testified to the prisoner having received telegrams from Boulogne, France, where, he said, he had friends.

Several witnesses described Ivory's movements from the time of his arrival in England until he was arrested in Glasgow, among them a boy named John Burns, who accompanied Ivory in his search for the men Caffrey, Meagher, and O'Hara, who were recommended by Kearney. Meagher was not at home when Ivory called, Burns said, and Mrs. Meagher refused to accept a letter which Kearney had written to her husband, of which Ivory was the bearer. Neither could Caffrey nor O'Hara be found, the former being in the hospital and the latter in Ireland.

A telegraph clerk produced a telegram from Kearney, in Rotterdam, to Ivory, or Bell, in Glasgow, dated Sept. 11, which read: "We are here. Business stopped. Wire Garth."

AN EARTHQUAKE IN MUSCAT.

Great Destruction of Life Reported on Kishm Islands.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A dispatch to The Times from Teheran, the capital of Persia, says that a severe earthquake occurred on Jan. 11 on Kishm Island, the largest island in the Persian Gulf, and that the loss of life was enormous.

Kishm Island is about fifteen miles from the entrance to the Persian Gulf. It is seventy miles long, and its average breadth is twelve miles. The population is estimated at 5,000, most of whom are Arabs. The island belongs to the Imam of Muscat.

COAST DEFENSE CONVENTION.

Tampa Filling Up with Delegates—Programme for the Meeting.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 19.—Delegates to the Harbor Improvement and Coast Defense Convention are pouring in on every train.

The convention will be called to order at 11 o'clock to-morrow by President Fessenden of the Board of Trade.

Addresses of welcome will be made by Gov. Bloxham and others. The response for the delegates will be made by Alonzo Greene Smith of Indiana.

The United States Army is represented by Gen. Schofield, delegate at large from Florida; Col. Miller, Lieut. White of St. Francis Barracks, Capt. T. M. Woodruff, Assistant Adjutant General of Florida; Lieut. Thomas B. Frees, Fifth Infantry, and Capt. Davis, official representative of Gen. Miles.

The navy is represented by all the officers of the cruiser Raleigh, which arrived at Port Tampa to-day, drawing 20 feet 4 inches.

Papers on coast defense will be read by Capt. Ira Harris, Major Thomas A. Frye of Massachusetts, Capt. T. M. Woodruff, and others.

Is a Notorious Criminal.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 19.—George W. Murray, who was arrested here last September for blowing open the safe of the Maine Cold Storage Company, will be tried in a few days. He proves to be one of the best-known criminals in the country. He has been identified by Chief Inspector Watts of Boston as Ullie Burke and by the Chicago police as Ullie Burke, alias William Johnson, alias Henry Burke, alias Henry Carey, alias Thomas Murray. He has served several terms in State prison for burglary at Pawling, N. Y., and at Albany. He robbed a bank in Pawling in 1893, securing $800 in cash and $10,000 in Government bonds. He has a long record for lesser crimes elsewhere.

For the Amnesty Celebration.

The Irish Political Prisoners' Fund Association held a meeting last night at 734 Third Avenue and completed arrangements for the coming amnesty demonstration at Grand Central Palace, on Feb. 2. Letters were received from Judges Keogh, O'Brien, and Fitzgerald, and Recorder Goff accepting Vice Presidencies.

At the demonstration, John E. Redmond, M. P., and Bourke Cockran will deliver addresses, and the Irish Regiment will give an exhibition drill. A large delegation of the Irish ladies' county organization will also take part in the demonstration. Among those present were Gen. James O'Beirne, R. J. Kennedy, Michael Breslin, Hugh Curtin, J. J. Haggerty, and Bernard McFarlane.

Gen. Lee's Birthday Celebrated.

LEXINGTON, Va., Jan. 19.—Gen. R. E. Lee's birthday was observed here by the suspension of studies in the public schools, Washington and Lee University, and the Virginia Military Institute, and also the closing of the banks. All other business was conducted as usual. The literary society of the Washington and Lee University, which bears his name, held its annual celebration during the evening in the Lee Memorial Chapel, where a large audience gathered to hear the orators of the occasion.

Canadian Finances.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 19.—A blue book containing the public accounts of the Dominion for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, has been issued. The revenue on account of the consolidated fund was $36,618,000 and the expenditures were $36,949,000, showing a deficit of $300,000. This makes three consecutive years of deficits, the total being $5,694,000. The net debt of the Domion is $258,497,000. It increased $5,422,000 during the year.

DOUBTS ON ARBITRATION

Senator Sherman Will Not Talk About the Proposed Treaty.

LANGUAGE MUST BE ANALYZED.

Some Who at First Approved the Treaty Are Now Said to be Opposed to Its Ratification—Greater Caution in Approval.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Sherman will not talk about the arbitration treaty, but Senators who have talked with him since his return from Canton are not averse to expressing opinions privately, and it is not difficult to gather that the treaty is less strong to-day than it was the day after the President sent it to the Senate.

Mr. William E. Dodge has been at the Senate all day, talking with Senators in turn. He has found some of them for the treaty, others opposed to it, and a great many who are in doubt. It is not stated by any of them that Mr. Sherman has passed the word that the incoming Administration is unwilling to have so important a policy handed over to it for trial, but it is evident that there is greater caution in all the general expressions of approval.

All the earlier suggestions about the possible "traps" concealed in language are heard from men who have been considered favorable to approval and there is substantial agreement with Senator Platt's objection, that it would be unwise to accept so much language about so many important things before the effect of the language is fully understood.

FRANCE'S DESIRE FOR A TREATY.

It Was Expressed More than a Year Ago in the French Chambers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The suggestion cabled from Europe that France would endeavor to negotiate a general arbitration treaty with the United States similar to the Anglo-American agreement now before the Senate, is not at all new in Washington, President Cleveland having called attention in his annual message of December, 1895, to "the recent resolution of the French Chambers favoring the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two countries."

The French Government was thus bound to attempt to negotiate such a treaty, but, with a complete understanding of the difficulties, the wise course was taken of waiting until the British agreement was reached, and, as a matter of fact, Ambassador Patenotre has not yet met Secretary Olney in regard to such a treaty, although it is understood that negotiations will be promptly undertaken when the Senate ratifies the English treaty. It is understood that the terms of that convention, as far as known abroad, meet the full approval of both France and Russia, and that as soon as the exact effects of its provisions have been examined by the Foreign Offices of European countries a general movement for similar treaties with the United States will commence.

King Oscar Pleased at His Selection.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 19.—The Riksdag, or State Assembly, met to-day. In the speech from the throne opening the session, King Oscar referred to the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, and said he was highly gratified by his selection to act in certain contingencies as umpire in disputes which may arise between the two high contracting powers.

IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

Englewood and Chicago Electric Railway in Trouble.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The Englewood and Chicago Electric Street Railway went into the hands of a receiver this evening. The proceedings were taken in the United States District Court, at the instigation of the New York bondholders. A confession of judgment on a note for $1,200 in favor of Stephen D. Bayer of New York City was entered by the company in court as an excuse for the appointment of a receiver. G. Herbert Condit was named to take charge of the property. The receivership is believed to be part of a plan to reorganize the company and finish the road which has been adopted by the Bondholders' Committee, of which President Shipley of the Provident Insurance Company, Charles Heidelbach of Heidelbach & Co., and Isaac L. Rice, all of New York, are members.

The company when organized sold $700,000 of bonds to New York people, with which thirteen miles of double track was built, but $800,000 more is needed to complete the system. The charter of the road authorized the stockholders to issue $2,500,000 of bonds, but the bondholders declined to put up any more money to finish the road unless the issue of bonds was limited to $1,000,000.

The road runs from Sixty-fourth and State Streets south through Englewood and Washington Heights to Blue Island. The enterprise was part of the great South Side suburban electric railroad scheme originated by Co. Jacobs of Calumet electric fame.

FOR REDUCED APPROPRIATIONS

The Total Will Be About Nine and a Half Millions.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Gov. Black, Chairman Nixon of the Ways and Means Committee, Chairman Mullen of the Finance Committee, and Deputy Controllers Morgan and Merriman, at a session to-night, which lasted until after midnight, completed the General Appropriation bill.

The total will be in round numbers $9,500,000, which is about $200,000 less than last year. Reductions of $65,000 for the public buildings department and $25,000 for the State printing were among the principal results of the Governor's policy of economy. The Excise Department will get $77,500 more than last year. The bill will be introduced Thursday.

New State Bank in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The private banking firm of Foreman Brothers, composed of Edwin G. and Oscar G. Foreman, received today from the State Auditor a license to organize into a State institution. The new bank, which grew out of the old private bank of Gerhard Foreman, founded by him in 1862, hereafter will be known as the Foreman Brothers Banking Company. It starts out with a paid capital of $500,000 and an accumulated surplus of the same amount.

Leased by the Vice President-elect.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Vice President-elect Hobart has leased for four years the residence of A. L. Barber, the asphalt king. This mansion is of granite, capacious almost as a baronial castle, and is surrounded by an extensive park and shade trees. It is situated at the extremity of Fourteenth Street and Florida Avenue, and was formerly occupied by Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court. The mansion was originally built with the idea of inducing the late President Arthur to forsake the Soldiers' Home Cottage and spend his Summers there, and is adapted to entertaining.

To Wind Up Its Affairs.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—The Baltimore Iron, Steel, and Tin Plate Company, which operated one of the first tin-plate factories established in this country, went into the hands of receivers to-day. Rufus W. Applegarth and John S. Gibbs were appointed to wind up the affairs of the concern. The available assets are about $150,000; liabilities unknown. The plant at Locust Point has been idle the greater part of the past two years.

NEW YORK A. C. COMMITTEES.

Men Who Will Have Charge of Club Affairs This Year—Overtures from Amateur Athletic Union.

The newly elected Governors of the New York Athletic Club held their first meeting last night at the clubhouse and organized for the year. A communication from the Amateur Athletic Union was read asking that the club join the union again. This caused considerable discussion and was finally referred to the Athletic Committee. It was rumored around the clubhouse during the evening that it had been decided to give an independent championship meeting at Travers Island during the Summer. The following committees were named by the Governors:

House Committee—Thomas L. Watson, Chairman; Walter S. Baldwin, James H. Haslin, Douglas Henry, Dr. T. Hamilton Burch, Albert E. Colfax, James D. Foot, and Dr. B. F. O'Connor.

Athletic—Walter S. Baldwin, Chairman; James Whitely, Thomas L. Watson, Bartow S. Weeks, John C. Gulick, Dr. B. F. O'Connor, and Robert Dudley Winthrop.

Admissions—James H. Haslin, Chairman; Howard P. Frothingham, and Dr. Seneca D. Powell.

Office and Auditing—Douglas Henry, Chairman; W. D. Searls, and Louis H. Orr.

Restaurant—Dr. T. Hamilton Burch, Chairman; James D. Foot, and Howard P. Frothingham.

Billiards and Bowling—Albert E. Colfax, Chairman; James A. Lynch, Frederick M. Hausling.

Baths—James D. Foot, Chairman; Edward W. Kearney, Charles T. Wills.

Engineers' Department—Dr. B. F. O'Connor, Chairman; Frederick M. Hausling, Charles T. Wills.

Entertainment Committee—Dr. T. Hamilton Burch, Chairman; Walter S. Baldwin, Charles L. Burnham.

Art Committee—Thomas E. Kirby, Chairman; Samuel T. Shaw, Charles C. Curran.

Legislation Committee—James A. Lynch, Chairman; John C. Gulick, Thomas F. Murtha.

Library Committee—John C. Gulick, Chairman; B. C. Williams, Hugh H. Baxter.

These sub-committees were also named:

Bicycling—Dr. Seneca D. Powell, Chairman; John C. Gulick, Douglas Henry.

Lawn Tennis—Ralph Hickox, Chairman; W. K. Gillett, O. G. Smith.

Rowing—W. H. Pinckney, Chairman; E. J. Keane, R. P. Walden.

Fencing—Charles E. Goodhue, Chairman; S. T. Shaw, Dr. G. M. Hammond, R. O. Haubold, C. C. Curran.

Cross-Country—Mortimer Bishop, Chairman; Edward C. Carter, Edwin J. Keane.

First Lieutenant, George Schwegler; Second Lieutenant, Edwin J. Keane; Handicapper, Benjamin C. Williams.

The old board early in the evening, with Gen. T. L. Watson as Chairman, divided the Christmas fund among the 126 employes. This fund amounted to $4,400, and was divided according to rank and service.

EXEMPT FIREMEN'S ELECTION.

Nooney Again President—A. A. Liscomb Expelled from Membership.

The annual meeting of the Association of Exempt Firemen was held in the Jefferson Market Building last night. The interest in the election of officers was sufficient to cause a large attendance. Friction in the society developed last evening into an effort to defeat President Robert B. Nooney for re-election. The opposition was led by Louis J. Belloni, Jr. Mr. Belloni had the support of the volunteer element, but he was defeated. After the election Mr. Belloni explained that he opposed President Nooney because the latter had refused to call a meeting that many of the members thought was necessary for the nomination of a ticket, and for other purposes.

A. A. Liscomb, Treasurer of the benevolent fund, had defaulted in the sum of $200, and one element desired to hold a special meeting and expel him. This was objected to by President Nooney, who insisted that the Executive Committee should first report. The committee reported last night. Liscomb was expelled by a unanimous vote. The balloting on the various officers resulted as follows:

President—Nooney, 114; Belloni, 93. First Vice President—Charles Brice, 113; Samuel Burhaus, Jr., 94. Second Vice President—Washington Mullen, 111; Julian Botts, 95. Recording Secretary—Walter L. Clark, 88; John B. Liddle, 73. Financial Secretary—Francis Hagadorn, 161; Treasurer—James H. Bartley, 161; Treasurer of Benevolent Fund—Timothy Donovan, 161. Trustees of the Benevolent Fund—Joseph C. Devine, 91; Martin Sanger, 83; Jacob Roth, 59; Richard Evans, 52; Charles E. Gildersleeve, 104.

TO END THE COAL RATE WAR.

A Meeting to be Held to Discuss the Interests Involved.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Action was taken to-day at a conference of the bituminous coal-carrying roads east of Chicago and the shippers and dealers of this city and coal mining centres looking to a cessation of the trouble which has been caused over soft-coal rates, alleged cutting by the Baltimore and Ohio, and other inequalities. Arrangements were made for a meeting at Columbus next week of the coal-carrying and shipping interests involved, at which it is expected a satisfactory understanding will be reached, thus preventing an all-round rate war, which has seemed inevitable.

The Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Big Four, and Chesapeake and Ohio Roads were the principal ones represented at the conference. Latterly the Baltimore and Ohio has been making strenuous efforts to regain the share it formerly received of one-half of the 6,000,000 tons of annual shipments. Its share had dwindled to 1,000,000 tons, while the Pennsylvania kept its half of the total output. The Baltimore and Ohio has provided itself with 4,125 new coal cars in the last six months and secured the reopening of several closed mines on its tracks, which give the road an argument in favor of insisting on a bigger percentage of shipments than it has been getting of late. It is expected the Pennsylvania will have to give up part of its share.

GEN. HARRISON IN WASHINGTON.

Declines to Discuss Treaties or Political Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, accompanied by ex-Attorney General Miller, arrived here this evening.

"What do you think of the arbitration treaty?" was asked of Gen. Harrison.

"I make confidants of friends on such subjects," he replied, "but am not yet ready to take the newspapers into my confidence on this question."

Mr. Harrison said he had no opinion to express on the Cuban situation.

The published rumor that he was likely to be Ambassador to Great Britain was called to his attention, and Mr. Harrison said he had heard of it. One report, he said, stated that a messenger had gone to Indianapolis to make the offer, but all he could say, if such was the case, "the messenger had missed him." He declined to discuss either the probability of the tender or its acceptance if tendered. Mr. Harrison will probably start for home to-morrow, and if he has time during the day will pay his respects to President Cleveland.

Secretary Carlisle Acts Promptly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary Carlisle has settled the controversy over the Cyrus H. McCormick picture on the new ten-dollar note by deciding that neither McCormick's nor Whitney's face will be placed on the bill. He has ordered the plate destroyed and a new design made. The row over this matter has been a source of irritation and annoyance to the Secretary, and he has taken the easiest and quickest way out. What struck him with special force was the seeming impropriety of the whole squabble, and the advertising view that seemed to be taken of the matter in certain quarters.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Nicaragua Canal Bill Under Consideration in the Senate.

SENATOR TURPIE IN OPPOSITION

Fifty-two Private Pension Bills Passed by the House—A Warm Debate—Mr. Hill Discusses the Washington Subway Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—During the morning hour a large number of private pension bills were reported from the Committee on Pensions and placed on the calendar.

The Senate bill to provide for organizing a naval battalion in the District of Columbia was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs by Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) and was passed after an explanation, in reply to a question by Mr. Sherman, that the bill was to impose no additional cost on the Government, and that the organization was to be purely voluntary, like militia organizations in the several States.

The House bill to pay $800 to Ellis H. Roberts, late Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, for a loss incurred in the office without default or negligence on his part, and made good to the Government by him, was reported from the Committee on Finance, and passed.

The House bill to incorporate the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf was reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia and passed.

The House bill to confirm certain cash entries of public lands, invalid by reason of a technical omission, was taken from the calendar and passed.

The Nicaragua Canal bill was under consideration for two hours. At least that length of time was occupied by Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) in an attack upon the measure and in denunciation of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, which he characterized as a beggar and a pariah in any rational financial system, as an outcast and fugitive from the financial world, and as totally discredited in this and every other country. He is to continue his speech to-morrow, when the bill will come up as the unfinished business.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up after the Nicaraguan measure had been laid aside and was completed, with the exception of the provisions in relation to the library of Congress, which went over without action until to-morrow.

Earlier in the day's proceedings Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) spoke for an hour and a half on a joint resolution relating to electric subways in the District of Columbia. While it appeared to be a matter of purely local interest, Mr. Hill's contention was that it was a fight between the United States Electric Light Company, which he referred to as the "old monopoly," and the Potomac Electric Light Company, owned chiefly in New York, whose money and property, legally invested in the District, the joint resolution would confiscate. Mr. Hill occupied the floor until the close of the morning hour, when the matter went over without action.

The resolution offered by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) last week as to default by the Pacific Railroad Companies, and the one offered yesterday by Mr. Pettigrew, (Silver, S. D.,) as to the Venezuelan boundary agreement, were laid before the Senate, but went over, the first indefinitely, and the other until to-morrow.

The Senate bill appropriating $125,000 for a public building at Altoona, Penn., was passed.

At 5:45 the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

WORK OF THE HOUSE.

Fifty-two Pension Bills Passed Under the Rule—A Discussion on the Question of Hasty Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The House spent almost the whole of to-day's session in Committee of the Whole considering private pension bills. Favorable acton was taken upon fifty-two of them, one being the Senate bill to increase to $100 a month the pension of Major Gen. Julius H. Stahel.

After spending three hours in passing upon bills as placed upon the calendar, Mr. Thomas, (Rep., Mich.,) in charge of the bills, stated that many members had told him they had bills pending which it was important should be passed at this session. For himself, he was willing to waive objection to members calling up bills out of the regular order for the rest of the day. His motion that members be permitted thus to call for bills in which they were interested was agreed to, and then a most amusing scene occurred. Mr. Willis (Rep., Del.,) was the first gentleman to obtain recognition, and while the Clerk was reading the bill the steps leading to the Speaker's chair swarmed with members urging Chairman Henderson to favor them. The struggle was earnest and noisy, and the few members remaining on the floor laughed and applauded their more energetic associates. The hubbub was so great that proceedings had to be suspended until something like order was restored. Progress under the new order was much slower than previously, there being half a hundred representatives on their feet and yelling "Mr. Chairman" after each bill was passed until the Chairman had made an election from among them.

For three-quarters of an hour the House proceeded amid much confusion. Then Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.,) stated that while he recognized that many bills were reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions proposing legislation in behalf of soldiers or their dependents who were entitled to special legislation, it was true that fully 90 per cent. of the bills were for persons no more entitled to it than were thousands for whom it was not asked, or, if asked, died in the committee room. He was opposed to the present order; it was irregular and unfair, and he protested against its continuance. He had applied among the first to the Chairman for recognition, repeating the application a second and third time, but unsuccessfully.

Mr. Wood (Rep., Ill.,) resented the reflections cast upon the Committee on Invalid Pensions by the gentleman from Indiana, saying that the House had increased the pensions of many claimants over the amount recommended by the committee.

Mr. Steele responded that he meant to make no reflection upon the committee, but, believing that such proceedings were not right, he should vote against Friday night sessions in the future if this method of obtaining recognition was to be continued.

Chairman Henderson explained that in his recognition of members he was endeavoring to follow the suggestions of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, so as to reach some cases that demanded immediate action, and at the same time to do what he conceived to be fair to the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. Steele—Well, the bill I wanted to call up was for the benefit of a widow entirely helpless and destitute.

Several Members—Oh, you don't believe in such legislation. Why do you want to call it up?

Mr. Steele moved that the committee rise, but the motion was lost. However, on motion of Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) the committee voted to take up bills in their order on the calendar.

This restored relative quiet, and a few other bills were acted upon, making a total of fifty-two for the afternoon. The committee rose at 5:10.

At the request of Mr. Walker, (Rep., Va.,) his minority report upon the contested election case of Yost vs. Tucker, in favor of seating Yost, was ordered printed.

At 5:15 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Reorganization of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day reported the bill to reorganize the army. Under the proposed reorganization 4,300 men would be added to the army, giving to the cavalry thirty squadrons of 6,000 men, to the artillery seventy seacoast and fourteen light batteries of 5,000 men, to the infantry seventy-five battalions of 16,000 men, with one battalion consisting of 500 engineers and a miscellaneous force in addition, bringing the total strength of the army up to 30,000. The total expense to the Government for this proposed increase would be $1,770,000 more than is now expended annually for the maintenance of the army.

Humors

Of all kinds are caused by impure blood, and may be cured completely and permanently by purifying the blood with a few bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

PUBLIC BUILDING BILLS.

Representatives Try to Get a Hearing on a Number of Measures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Several weeks ago a petition signed by 306 members of the House was presented to Speaker Reed, asking that forty-three public building bills now on the House calendar should be permitted to come up for consideration. To-day a committee of five, consisting of Mr. Hooker of New York, Mr. Hermann of Oregon, Mr. Hicks of Pennsylvania, Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, and Mr. Curtis of Kansas, called at the Speaker's room to learn what conclusion the Speaker had reached respecting these measures.

The committee represented to the Speaker that urgent necessity existed for the erection of all these buildings, and that if the bills were allowed consideration no appropriation need be voted at this session. All that was required was an authorization to begin the work, and the amount of the sum needed should be left to the Appropriations Committee in the next Congress, who might provide the appropriation in the Sundry Civil bill.

The Speaker referred to the deficit in the Treasury, and impressed the committee with the fact that Congress should practice the most rigid economy in all its expenditures, at least until the condition of the Treasury would warrant a greater outlay. He is reported to have been favorably impressed by the arguments presented by the committee, and they believe that their request for a day will be granted.

Inter-State Commerce Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The House Commerce Committee voted to-day to afford a public hearing on Tuesday, the 26th inst., to Erastus Wiman and others in advocacy of or in opposition to a bill amending the third clause of the inter-State commerce law. The amendment, it is claimed by its advocates, will enable small roads to participate in through business now denied to them, and will afford shippers facilities to route their products to terminals independent of trunk lines. Mr. Wiman claims, in a letter to the committee, that in the Harbor of New York, if this amendment should become operative, lighterage, now costing $10,000,000 annually, will be largely reduced and Western products and railroad interests proportionately profited.

Uniform Standard of Value Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Representative Beach to-day introduced the following:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Inter-State Commerce be instructed to ascertain whether any good reason exists for the further continuance of the bonded privilege between the great lakes and the Pacific Ocean.

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to enter into negotiations with the Governments of China, Japan, the several republics and colonies of the American hemisphere, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Dominion of Canada, with a view to securing a uniform standard of value in trade and commerce."

Congressional Notes.

—The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads will on Jan. 23 and 30 give further hearings on the Loud bill.

—C. W. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, has reported his resolution authorizing preliminary proceedings looking to the adoption of an international coin.

—The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has voted to pass over the President's veto the Senate bill granting a pension of $30 per month to Nancy G. Allabach, widow of Col. Allabach, a Mexican war veteran.

—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce has ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Sherman of New York to prevent the "scalping" of railroad tickets. The bill was materially amended in committee.

—The Senate Committee on Finance has ordered favorable reports on the nominations of William S. Forman of Illinois to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and William Grow McCreary of St. Louis to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Missouri.

—Representative Fischer of New York has introduced a bill requiring a salesman from a foreign country to procure a license from the Collector of each internal revenue district in which he transacts business. The license fee is fixed at $500 and a penalty of $1,000 is prescribed.

—The House Committee on Naval Affairs has ordered a favorable report on the Senate bill providing that Passed Assistant Surgeons now borne upon the Navy Register shall be commissioned as such by the President, and hereafter Assistant Surgeons shall be regularly promoted and commissioned as Passed Assistant Surgeons and Passed Assistant Surgeons as Surgeons.

A NEW WARDEN FOR AUBURN.

J. Warren Mead to Assume the Position Feb. 1.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Superintendent of State Prisons Lathrop to-day appointed ex-Sheriff J. Warren Mead of Cayuga County to be Agent and Warden of Auburn Prison, the appointment to take effect Feb. 1.

Mr. Mead lives in Auburn and is to succeed Warden James C. Stout, the Democratic incumbent, who resigned. The salary of the position is $3,500, and the Warden occupies a residence connected with the prison and receives his maintenance.

The new Warden is a Republican.

A Medal for Senator Brush.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—By direction of the President, a medal of honor has been awarded to Dr. George W. Brush of Brooklyn, member of the New York Senate, for most distinguished gallantry in action on the Ashepoo River, South Carolina, May 24, 1864. This officer, then Captain of the Thirty-fourth United States Infantry, voluntarily commanded a boat crew which went to the rescue of a large number of Union soldiers on board the stranded steamer Boston, and with great gallantry succeeded in conveying them to the shore, being exposed during the entire time to a heavy fire from a rebel battery.

Gold Fever Raging in Georgia.

DAHLONEGA, Ga., Jan. 19.—The gold fever is prevalent here, and it is running higher every day. Old prospectors from Cripple Creek and South Africa are pouring in, and capitalists are taking options as fast as they can obtain them. There is no staking claims here, as the property is all held under title. One hundred mines are being developed within a radius of two miles of this town, where a branch United States mint was situated before the war.

Mr. Hall's Condition Critical.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—"The condition of the Rev. T. C. Hall is extremely critical, though he continues to rest well," was the information given out this morning at the residence of the pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. For more than two weeks the reverend gentleman has been ill with grip complicated with typhoid fever. Last night he rested well, and conditions were not materially changed to-day, though the case is regarded as almost hopeless.

THE BLUE AND GRAY UNITE

SEVENTH ANNUAL DINNER OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

**Many Union Soldiers at the New York Camp

THE ANNUAL PURIM BALL

Success of the Great Jewish Social Event of the Year.

MANY FINE COSTUMES SHOWN.

A Brilliant Series of Tableaux Vivants, Scenes from Well-Known Operas, Before the Dancing Began.

"Charity," in brilliant jets, beamed down last night at the Metropolitan Opera House on as large and dazzling an assemblage as ever graced the annual Purim Ball. The staging had been extended over the orchestra chairs to the first tier in the crescent, which rendered the lower floor only a promenade on the sides. The audience was massed above in the boxes, while the dancers occupied the floor.

At the end of this improvised platform, opposite the stage proper, was an orchestra of fifty pieces, under the leadership of Director Knell. The audience was all gathered, waiting impatiently for the novel introduction to the ball which had been planned by Mr. William Parry, the stage manager of the Opera House.

The promised feast had been named by im "An Impresario's Dream." It was apply conceived, and, with several exeptions, carried out in good taste. It consisted of a series of tableaux vivants, introducing scenes from the most popular rand operas, the orchestra furnishing with ach some gem from the masters. It was, herefore, a combination of rich scenic effects on the stage and a cluster of arias and choruses culled from Mozart, Rossini, Wagner, Gounod, Meyerbeer, Verdi, Bizet, Mascagni, Manzinelli, and Donizetti.

And yet, in the selections from "Faust," (Gounod,) introducing the ever-welcome waltz ballet and the Old Men's and the Soldiers' Chorus in the march, the performers burst through the pantomime rule and broke into choral effect. For some unexplained reason, "Faust" was the only selection thus honored. Singular, too, was the rendering of the Anvil Chorus in "Trovatore," (Verdi,) where the curtain remained stolidly down while the choral strains came from a covered stage, combined with antiphonal effects by the orchestra. But Verdi was more handsomely treated when the curtain rose on the triumphal march from "Aida," with white-robed maidens bowing at the royal throne and a procession of sable-complexioned men tramping, with sacred emblems, to the superb strains of the march.

Brilliant Series of Tableaux.

Barring these few departures, it was a brilliant series of tableaux vivants, minus the vocal charms of the operatic stars, but arranged with masterly skill, and most ably selected by Mr. Barry. Special praise is due the setting in "William Tell," "Faust," the "Huguenots," "Aida." At intervals the familiar faces of Rossini, Gounod, Meyerbeer, Verdi, and Bizet were cast upon the white curtain over the stage and received with cheers from the spectators.

The first tableau gave the minuet scene from "Don Giovanni," opening with the bacchanalian feast in pantomime. It was rendered with grace and precision, though the staging was not ornate. Rossini was honored by the Gessler scene, the Tell shooting, and the conflict between peasants and troops at the close. A few strains followed from "The Barber of Seville," the serenade, during which a Spanish minstrel tripped across the stage with his silent guitar.

Short was the Wagnerian quota. The monster stage dragon, with green scales and blood-red eyes, issued forth from his cavern, and was rapidly dispatched in one round by the valorous Siegfried. All of Wagner was comprised in three minutes of music and pantomime. In striking contrast was the well-filled and gaudy stage during the popular selections from Faust. These were depicted, in all respects, fully up to the standard of stage life at the opera when all forces are in full blast, which they were, in fact, during the two choral strains already mentioned.

It was the well-remembered scene from "The Hugenots" representing the benediction of the Poignards and the grand skating ballet from "The Prophet" which brought Meyerbeer before the audience. Both were pantomime but strong throughout. The skating ballet was arranged in fetching garbs of white and scarlet.

Verdi came in for a rather mixed compliment. The curtain rose not on the anvil chorus, but its familiar music was audible from the stage. The setting from "Aida" was extremely picturesque, and the orchestra broke forth with welcome vigor in the march. Bizet was remembered with a full, graceful, daintily costumed and well-drilled ballet, rendering the famous Spanish fiance from "Carmen," and by the strains of the Toreador.

Mascagni's gem of the intermezzo, with grand organ accompaniment, from the "Cavalleria Rusticana," came next, and was followed by a Ballet of the Houris, most poetic in idea and most musically worked out by Manzinelli, with the able aid of Mr. Parry. It was one of the most highly relished attractions of the evening.

It was midnight by this time, and the costumed dancers were gathering in anxiety to possess the floor. The tableaus closed with the "Bal Masque," from Donizetti's "Lucretia Borgia," which introduced the première danseuse, Mme. Martha Irmler, in her fairy steps, aided by a strong and brilliant ballet, with a picturesque background of Venetian life, gondolas and all. To Signor Alberfieri is due warm praise for the arrangement of the dances. At 12:20 o'clock the floor was surrendered, the revelers took possession, the orchestra played the overture of "Rienzi," and the Purim Ball was on.

In the Boxes.

Among those in the boxes were:

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Schafer, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Schafer, the Misses Schafer, Miss Flora Sidenberg, Mr. and Mrs. David Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schafer, Benjamin Stern, Myron Schafer, Mrs. L. M. Ulman, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Untermyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bache, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. S. Banner, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Scheftel, Louis Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Herrmann, the Misses Herrman, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Herts, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Liebman, the Misses Liebman.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Minzesheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Ehrman, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Borg, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Wallach, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rosenberg, Mr. Warley Platzek, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern, Mr. and Mrs. A. Saks, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ehrich.

Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. William Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ickelheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rosenwald, Mr. and Mrs. Max Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus Kohns, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rosenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. I. Stine, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon K. Lichtenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rothschild, the Misses Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Lehman, Abraham Wolff, the Misses Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Ehrich, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Warburg, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Loeb, Prof. and Mrs. J. Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Wormser, Mr. and Mrs. I. Ranger, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Spiegelberg, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Spiegelberg, the Misses Spiegelberg, George A. Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Roberts, Mr. and Mrs Joseph Fraenkel, Mr. and Mrs. M. Meyer, Judge and Mrs. Joseph E. Newburger, Miss Newburger.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Napoleon Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Harmon H. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dittenhoefer, N. Erb, Mr. and Mrs. R. Limburger, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wallach, Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Thalman, Mr. and Mrs. Uriah Hermann, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Jacobs.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Veith, Mr. and Mrs. E. Berolzheimer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Neustadt, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bach, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon B. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Egliner, Mr. and Mrs. Bernand Ulmann, Mr. and Mrs. August Well, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Loeb, and M. Isaacs.

Among the Many Present.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Asiel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adler, Mr. and Mrs. B. Altman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Auerbach, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Allen, L. W. Ahrens, P. Abrahams, Simon Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron J. Bach, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bloomingdale, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Beer, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Bamberger, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Blum, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Borg, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bruhl, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bernhard, A. E. Bamberger, Mr. and Mrs. I. Boskowitz, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Banner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bloch, Mr. and Mrs. E. Berolzheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Bijur.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Buttenweiser, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brown, Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bucksbaum, Sylvan E. Bier, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Budge, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bernheimer, A. W. Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. Newman Cowen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cahn, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. L. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Cahn, Jacob Cahn, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Content, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Cahn, Edward J. Deitsch, Mr. and Mrs. Max Drey, A. J. Dittenhoefer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Denzer, Mr. and Mrs. Willliam Demuth, Mr. and Mrs. Leo C. Dessar, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Ehrmann, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ehrenreich, Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. Max Ernst, Mr. and Mrs. Newman Erb, A. Friedlander, Solomon L. Fatman, Mark Fishel, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fox, Mr. and Mrs. S. Frankel, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Fatman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gitterman, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Gans, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Glazier.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gutman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Goldenberg, Mr. and Mrs. R. Guggenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gans, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Goldschmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hochstadter, Mr. and Mrs. Selmar Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Heidelberg, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hornthal, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Housman, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Herts, Mr. M. Herrman, Mr. Max Herzog, Mr. C. A. Henriques, Mr. and Mrs. U. Herrman, Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Herzog, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Herrmann, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hahlo, Mr. A. A. Hyneman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Herrman, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Herzog, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hammerslough, Mr. A. Herrman, Mr. and Mrs. Kalman Haas.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Heilman, Myer S. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ickelheimer, I. S. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Josephi, Ralph J. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Myer Jonasson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kugelman, Solomon Kohn, I. B. Kleinert, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Koch, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kaskel, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kerbs, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kridel, Alphonse Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett J. King, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Loth, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lehman.

The Costumes.

Some of the more noteworthy costumes were as follows:

Miss Belle Herrmann, white satin, with lace bertha, and corsage trimming of chiffon and violets.

Miss Herrmann, light-blue satin, trimmed with lace and silver spangles.

Mrs. Samuel Ehrich, white brocaded satin, with bertha of honiton lace and stomacher trimmed with pearls; coronet of diamonds.

Mrs. M. S. Wormser, pink mirior velvet, with pink satin-trimmed bodice and pink chiffon, butterfly sleeves.

Miss Ickelheimer, pink silk gown edged with white chiffon and satin ribbons.

Mrs. Isaac Rosenwald, black satin, with net trimmings, with diamond crown and crescent in her coiffure.

Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, dark gray silk, trimmed with silver passementerie.

The Misses Wolf were attired alike in white silk, trimmed with lace, with diamond tiaras.

Mrs. Moses H. Moses, waite silk with satin belt and chiffon shoulder straps. She wore violets in her corsage and diamonds in her coiffure.

Mrs. Isaac Stern, cream-colored satin, with black velvet edging and pink Bridesmaid Roses in corsage. She wore a coronet of diamonds in coiffure.

Mrs. Julius Ehrman, black satin, with pearl passementerie and spangled bodice; diamond and pearl ornaments in the headdress.

Miss Ehrman, white satin, trimmed with chiffon; diamonds in the hair and pearl necklace.

Mrs. I. Schole, in dark green silk, with green velvet trimming and diamond-studded corsage.

Mrs. Louis Stern, cream-colored satin, with chiffon shoulder puffs and chiffon-trimmed bodice; diamond necklace and a diamond butterfly in the coiffure.

Mrs. Joseph E. Newburger, black satin, with bodice and skirt trimmed with red roses. She wore a diamond necklace.

Miss Newburger, pink silk, trimmed with pink chiffon.

Miss Scheftel, white silk, covered with tulle and trimmed with pink satin, with butterfly sleeves of tulle.

Mrs. C. J. Wittenberg, light blue satin, trimmed with blue velvet, and diamond crescent in coiffure.

Mrs. L. M. Ulman, mauve moiré, trimmed with silver spangles, diamond brooch, and necklace of pearls.

Mrs. David Mann, pompadour brocade, trimmed with black velvet and silver passementerie; tiara of diamonds and a diamond aigrette in the coiffure.

Miss Madeline Schafer, white satin, trimmed with pearls, and bouquet of pink roses in the corsage.

Mrs. Adolph Scheftel, black velvet, trimmed with gold passementerie and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. William Rothschild, white moire, with red silk edging and diamond ornaments in the coiffure.

Mrs. Samuel Robert, pink silk, with butterfly sleeves of pink chiffon.

Mrs. J. Fraenkel, light green silk, with green velvet trimming and white roses on corsage.

Mrs. Simon M. Schafer, black velvet, with corsage studded with diamonds and pearls; a crown of diamonds in the coiffure.

Miss Flora Sidenberg, white satin, covered with mousseline de sole, with trimmings of black velvet and pink taffeta; a necklace of diamonds.

Miss Grace Schafer, pale pink satin, trimmed with pink Carnot roses.

Mrs. M. Stine, canary-colored moiré with velvet trimming, a pearl necklace, and aigrette of diamonds.

Mrs. Max Nathan, blue velvet trimmed with blue satin, and bodice studded with pearls and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Jacob Rothschild, white satin brocade, with black velvet trimming, and bodice ornamented with jewels.

Mrs. Louis Marshall, light blue satin, trimmed with blue velvet bows, with belt and collar of blue taffeta; a diamond tiara and brooch.

Mrs. Lee Kohns, pink satin, with bodice and stomacher studded with pearls.

Mrs. Solomon Loeb, cream-colored satin, with cream moiré trimmings; diamonds in corsage and coiffure.

Mrs. Adolph Meyer, pink velvet, with pink satin belt and chiffon shoulder puffs; diamond aigrette in coiffure.

The Misses Spiegelberg were dressed alike in pink satin, covered with pink mousseline de sole.

Mrs. Ranger, white satin, with diamond in hair and necklace of pearls.

Mrs. Solomon K. Lichtenstein, light blue silk, covered with chiffon and trimmed with silver spangles.

Mrs. Isaac Blumenthal, black satin, with velvet trimming, ornamented with gold passementerie and diamonds.

Mrs. Meyer Lehman, white satin, with moiré trimming and necklace of pearls.

Mrs. Leopold Wallach, yellow silk and red roses in the corsage; the coiffure was ornamented with a fleur-de-lis and aigrette of diamonds.

Mrs. Charles Menzesheimer, cream-colored satin brocade and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Isaac Herts, white silk with silver passementerie on bodice and diamond brooch.

Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, cream-colored satin, with black velvet trimming, with corsage bouquet studded with diamonds.

Miss Beulah Einstein, pink silk, with corsage trimmed with pearls and damonds.

Henvy Snowstorm in Texas.

DENISON, Texas, Jan. 19.—The heaviest snowstorm that has visited this section for twenty years began falling at 7 o'clock this morning, and continued all day. The storm extends throughout North Texas and Indian Territory. More than a foot of snow has fallen.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EDGARTON, Ohio, Jan. 19.—Fire last night destroyed the Farnham Block. Loss, $30,000.

REVERE, Mass., Jan. 19.—The Town Hall building was burned early this morning. Loss, $6,000.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 19.—The reverberatory furnace of the Deadwood and Denver Smelting Works was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $20,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 19.—The large residence situated on what is known as the Cronk farm, at Pleasant Valley, was destroyed by fire this evening. The building was occupied by Henry Rudawald, and was owned by F. Meyers of New York.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Vernis Martin Cabinets, beautifully decorated - $33.00

THE M'KINLEY CABINET

Nothing Known Except that Sherman Will Be Secretary of State.

DOUBT AS TO OTHER PLACES.

Western Men Confident a "Good Western Man" Will Be Secretary of the Treasury—It May Be Cullom.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—It was believed here this morning that four places had been filled in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet—Mr. Sherman, Secretary of State; Mr. Long of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. McKenna of California, Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. Goff of West Virginia, Attorney General. To-night there is uncertainty in the minds of Republicans about all but the Secretary of State.

Pennsylvanians who say A. C. Harmer has had a "tip" insist that he yet may have the navy, which would throw out Long. It is explained that Harmer's chance will come through Dingley's accepting the Treasury portfolio, or through Senator Aldrich's consenting to try that responsible office.

There is, however, great confidence among Western men that a "good Western man" will have the Treasury, and that Cullom will be the man if he can secure the election of a McKinley man to be Palmer's successor in the Senate.

There is a growing desire to know who is to be First Assistant Secretary of State, particularly among those Senators who fear that Mr. Sherman, on account of his health, will prove unequal to a vigorous conduct of the business of the department.

It is reported to-night that the chief objection to selecting Mr. Long for the Navy is that his health is far from good.

COURTESY TO MR. M'KINLEY.

Invited to Dine at the White House the Day Before Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—President and Mrs. Cleveland will invite Major and Mrs. McKinley to dine with them the day preceding the inauguration, and it is probable the invitation will be accepted. This courtesy was extended by President Harrison to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland four years ago.

According to the present programme Major McKinley will arrive in Washington March 2, and will remain at the Ebbitt House until he takes up his quarters in the Executive Mansion, immediately after the inauguration. It is expected that Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will leave here in a special train the evening of March 4, and go to New York. Their new home at Princeton, N. J., is undergoing repairs, and will not be ready for occupancy before Spring.

So far, it is said, Mr. Cleveland has made no business arrangements, and it is understood that he will not decide what he will do until after he leaves office. It is thought probable that he will resume his former law connections in New York City.

LAUTERBACH SEES M'KINLEY.

Says He Was Called On to Do Most of the Talking.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 19.—Edward Lauterbach called on Major McKinley to-day and explained the wishes and purposes of the machine. Mr. Lauterbach said the organization desired harmony and hoped the Federal appointments would not be objectionable.

"We don't expect to ask for any one's appointment," said Mr. Lauterbach, "but we trust no one will be appointed who will interfere in the work of the organization or be a source of annoyance to it."

"What about the Cabinet?" was asked.

"New York will, in my opinion," said Mr. Lauterbach, "have a representative in President McKinley's Cabinet. Of course I do not know who will receive the honor. We discussed several men, all of whom would be very acceptable. Among them were Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Benjamin F. Tracy, J. Sloat Fassett, and Congressman Sereno E. Payne. Mr. Platt is not and will not be a candidate for the Cabinet. He has been suggested as a possible Secretary of the Treasury, but I know he is satisfied with his present position and wants to retain it."

Mr. Lauterbach's interview was a rather formal one, and he did most of the talking, he says.

PUGILIST WAS DELIRIOUS.

Effect of a Knockout Blow at Bohemian Club Carnival.

Two men were knocked out and one of them was carried from the ring in a delirious condition at the Bohemian Club amateur boxing carnival last night.

C. Chambers of the Yorkville Athletic Club was apparently seriously injured. He entered the ring with J. O'Brien, and the men fought at 120 pounds. Chambers appeared to be outclassed from the start. He was severely punished in the first two rounds, and when he went forward for the third round he was almost too weak to stand. He was at the mercy of O'Brien, and the latter, after striking him several times, knocked him down with a left swing. Chambers lay unconscious for three minutes, while his attendants worked over him. Then he was revived. As he was being carried from the ring he raved deliriously. He afterward recovered sufficiently to walk home.

In the bout between De Veeney and White the latter was knocked down and stunned. He was able to walk from the ring.

Sale of Countermands.

English Goods That Are Favorites with Careful Dressers.—Something new in the line of suitings will be offered to down-town business men Tuesday and thereafter. Right in the track of the traffic that flows to and from the Wall Street Exchange and the big office buildings, there will be begun what is called a countermand sale; or, more intelligently, a sale of carefully selected clothes representing English worsteds, Scotch vicunas, and West of England Meltons and Kerseys. They stand for a quality of British weaves that is rarely placed within reach of the customer of moderate purse.

The entire consignment is in charge of Cohen & Co., the tailors, northwest corner of Nassau and Ann Streets. There these patterns will be exposed upon separate tables to be inspected before ordering. The firm intends to make them up in suits or overcoats at $15, to order, where the ordinary prices have been from two to three times that figure. It adds the assurance of careful workmanship and perfect fit, all garments being made up upon the premises.

Trouserings in elegant patterns, cylinder fitted, so they will not bag at the knees, will be made of these materials at $4.

The season is timely for the purchase of Winter clothing, and the opportunity to secure these English goods at bottom prices is not one that comes every day.—Adv.

Aldermen Plead for Pardon.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 19.—The twelve Louisville Aldermen who were fined $15 each for contempt of court by Judge Toney have made application to Gov. Bradley for pardon. These men attempted, in the face of an injunction, to remove the Board of Public Safety on impeachment proceedings. Attorney Henry L. Stone, who advised the proceedings, and Mayor Todd, who urged them, and were fined $30 each, have not made application for pardon. It is stated, much to the surprise of everybody, that Gov. Bradley will refuse to issue the pardons, not caring to become entangled with Louisville politics.

A Drunken Cabman Arrested.

James G. McConnell of 117 East Forty-first Street, a driver in the employ of Charles Parsons, 99 Park Avenue, was drunk last night while on his cab, waiting for Mr. Parsons at Chickering Hall. He drove up and down Broadway, interfering with the cable cars, and was arrested.

FOR THE ORANGE DAY NURSERY

Clever Amateur Continuous Vaudeville Performance.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 19.—A novel amateur vaudeville performance, to which all the society folk of the Oranges were attracted, was given this afternoon and this evening in Music Hall, for the benefit of the Day Nursery, which is conducted by the Woman's Improvement Society of the Oranges.

It was a continuous performance, commencing at 3 o'clock in the main hall, being transferred at 5:30 o'clock to the upper hall, which was transformed into a Winter garden, and where a substantial supper was served à la carte while the performance was in progress. At 7:30 o'clock the entertainment was again transferred to the stage of the main hall, and a large crowd enjoyed the programme until it was exhausted, about 11 o'clock. All the talent was strictly amateur, but some very clever work was done.

CANAL MEN AROUSED.

Enter a Protest Against the Alleged Project of Mr. Wiman.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The Association of Canal Boatmen has started the fight against Erastus Wiman's scheme to form a corporation with a capital of $4,000,000 to obtain control of the canals of the State.

The local canalboat owners and Captains had a meeting at their rooms to-day, at which Niles Case, L. P. Smith, John S. Heath, and other prominent forwarders made speeches in denunciation of the proposed bill, and the following resolution was adopted:

"It is resolved, as the sense of the meeting of the Associated Boat Owners of the State of New York, that we earnestly and strongly protest against any law being enacted by the Legislature permitting any company, corporation, or combination to do business on the canals of the State with a capital stock company greater than $50,000."

SMALL BOYS WRECK A TRAIN.

Meant No Harm, but Wanted to See the Engine Jump.

MEDIA, Penn., Jan. 19.—A passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was derailed near here Saturday, and the engine and tender were hurled down the embankment. The cause of the wreck was a shovel handle, which had been placed on the track. No passengers were hurt, but the engineer and fireman were seriously injured.

The company's detectives to-day arrested Lewis Gable, aged thirteen years, and Robert Gray, aged nine years. Young Gray admitted that he and Gable placed the shovel on the track with no intention of wrecking the train, but "just for fun, to see the engine jump."

The company is determined to push the case against the boys as a lesson to any others who may feel an inclination to indulge in such "fun."

Both boys' fathers are guards in the House of Refuge, near here, and if convicted the boys will be confined in that institution.

DEATH OF PEYTON JAUDON.

Former New York Society Leader Passes Away in Japan.

Peyton Jaudon, diplomat and former New York society leader, died in Tokio, Japan, Dec. 23 last. A generation ago his friends and intimates were the social leaders of the older New York set. In Japan he attained signal distinction in diplomatic service, and from the ranks of the nobility chose a wife.

He was the son of Samuel and Margaret Peyton Jaudon, and was born in Philadelphia in 1829. His father was Cashier of the old United States Bank, in Philadelphia. After the preliminary private instruction, he was sent to Yale, from which he was graduated.

Daniel Webster was a time-tried friend of the elder Jaudon, and for several years after leaving college Peyton Jaudon acted as private secretary to the great orator. Later he established himself in New York as a broker, developing within a few years a wide and lucrative business that rendered him comparatively wealthy. The fashionable coterie of that time found in him an enthusiastic leader, and still remember him as the one who first introduced the German cotillion in this country.

As Lieutenant of Company G, Seventh Regiment, he accompanied the troops during the war of the rebellion on their two Southern trips, but did not see active service. In New York he was a life member of the Academy of Design.

In 1868 he left New York for Japan, where, after a short period of private life, he accepted a diplomatic position under the Japanese Government, then in the first stages of Constitutional reform. With fellow Japanese diplomats, he negotiated the early treaty between China and Japan, the non-observance of which led to the recent war. The Emperor of Japan was so pleased with his services on that occasion, that he conferred on him one of the higher orders of the "Rising Sun."

He continued in the Japanese service until 1895. Then he accepted office in the American Legation, acting as "Clerk of Legation Chancery," a position created for him by United States Minister to Japan Edwin Dun. This office he held at the time of his decease.

He was a close friend of the powerful Count Ito, Japan's former Prime Minister. He married Countess Shudzer. His widow and a daughter survive him. The funeral was held in Trinity Cathedral, the foreign corps and diplomatic attachés attending in large numbers.

$250,000 OF BAD LOANS.

First National Bank of Newport, Ky., in Bad Condition.

NEWPORT, Ky., Jan. 19.—Examination of the books of the failed First National Bank shows the liabilities of the bank, through loans made to ex-Cashier Youtsey direct and partly through his friends, to far exceed the amount first reported.

These loans will foot up $250,000, and on the much-heralded transfer to the bank of securities by Youtsey to the amount of $15,000, it is claimed, not more than 25 cents on the dollar can be realized. These securities are stocks in various land syndicates that perhaps in twenty-five or fifty years may approximate par value.

The suburban towns of Dayton and Bellevue, Ky., are practically bankrupt, through having their various funds deposited in the bank.

Careless Blast Causes Damage.

Henry Wilson, twenty-one years old, colored, a laborer working for a contractor named O'Donnell, in blasting a high rock at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Washington Avenue late yesterday afternoon let off an improperly covered blast. One large piece of stone smashed through the front of the house opposite, occupied by Police Sergeant Naughton and another went through the front of a house occupied by ex-policeman Pinkney. Wilson was arrested by Sergt. Naughton.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—8:30 A. M.—2,487 Second Avenue, Samuel Schwartz, tenement; damage trifling.
—8:50 A. M.—215 Hester Street, Plasto Finno, tenement; damage, $55.
—9:30 A. M.—349 East Eighty-first Street, Frederick Fuhse; damage, $10.
—10:45 A. M.—748 Amsterdam Avenue, Patrick Lynch; damage, $20.
—10:50 A. M.—812 Fifth Avenue, Richard Evans; damage, $2,000.
—12:05 P. M.—239 West Twenty-sixth Street, John Harbison; damage, $200.
—3 P. M.—560 Morris Avenue, frame dwelling; damage, $350.
—4:40 P. M.—68 West Fifty-sixth Street, Ewen & McIntyre; drug store; damage, $50.
—5:40 P. M.—421 East Fourteenth Street, Madison Square Electric Light Company; damage, $100.
—6 P. M.—529 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Frank Didier; damage trifling.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces and embroideries, 120 Franklin Street.

—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.—H. W. Hildreth, dry goods, &c., 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Westminster.

—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; E. J. Duggan, dress goods, 120 Franklin Street.

—Barron, The E. R., Company, La Crosse, Wis.; H. Hoogistyn, upholstery goods, 340 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

—Bloom, Cohn & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloom, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

—Blumenthal Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Blumenthal, clothing; Hoffman House.

—Bondy, L., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. Bondy, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Boston Dry Goods Co., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks, 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, house furnishing goods, 120 Franklin Street.

—Burgunder Brothers, Baltimore, Md.—Moses Burgunder, woolens; Union Square Hotel.

—Burgunder Brothers, Baltimore Md.—Myer Burgunder, woolens; Hotel Westminster.

—Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Callender, McAusian & Troupe, Providence, R. I.; W. O'Brien, dry goods, 120 Franklin st.

—Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.—A. W. Mudge, silks and dress goods; Hoffman House.

—Church, The A. M., Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. J. Harper, laces and embroideries, 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Cluett, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. W. Coon, collars and cuffs; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Cluett, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.; G. B. Cluett, collars and cuffs; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; E. W. Warsop, upholstery goods, 56 Worth Street.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.—A. J. Kline, 120 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Pa.; R. J. Calm, housefurnishing goods, 120 Franklin Street.

—Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. H. Hopkins, shoes, 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

—Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. A. Norway, carpets, 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

—Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Sheed, laces; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

—Fleisher Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. C. Fleisher, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; O. K. Emerson, prints; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. G. Peck, upholstery goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Greenwald Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; D. Greenwald, piece goods; Hoffman House.

—Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Schleisner, dry goods, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Gruber, laces, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, cloaks, suits, and dress trimmings, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Guy, Curran & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. W. Guy, linens and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Hale Brothers & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; F. A. Lyon, hosiery; 43 Leonard Street.

—Hengeree, William, Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, cloaks and suits, 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Hengeree, William, Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Kilbourn, dress goods and silks, 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; I. Hutzler, dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Coombs, dry goods, 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Walters, notions and stationery, 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Langley, Burr & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. C. Langley, domestics; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. S. Phillips, small wares; Hotel Vendome.

—Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. L. Larrabee, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

—Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. F. Curtis, ladies' and infants' wear and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; A. S. Heller, leather goods; Barrett House.

—Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; L. Pyron, carpets, 224 Church Street.

—Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Wilcox, carpets, 55 Franklin Street; Holland House.

—Mayer, E. D., Washington, D. C.; dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hoffman House.

—Moses, Mansell & Haas, Cleveland, O.; S. Moses, notions, 442 Broadway.

—Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; J. A. Becker, jewelry, 83 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

—Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Lewis, shoes, 83 Walker Street; Continental Hotel.

—Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; A. J. McGee, linens and white goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. H. Sparbeck, dress goods and cloths; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. L. Salveter, white goods; 55 Franklin Street.

—Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; F. H. Allerton, upholstery goods; St. George Hotel.

—Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; J. C. Dean, furnishing goods; St. George Hotel.

—Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, domestics and dress goods; St. George Hotel.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester,

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Pure Beer Bill Raises A Knotty Question in Parliamentary Law.

THE ANTI-TRUST RESOLUTIONS.

Little Business of Importance in the Assembly Beyond the Introduction of Bills—Some of the Legislation Proposed.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—When the Senate convened this morning the Finance Committee reported favorably on Senator Ellsworth's bill appropriating $26,000 for the contingent expenses of the Senate, and Senator Mullins's bill appropriating $12,000 for New York State's representation at the Tennessee Exposition. Both bills were ordered to a third reading.

Senator Ahearn offered a resolution asking that the Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge be requested to report to the Senate the advisability of locating an elevator at South Street in New York City, for the convenience of passengers on the bridge trains. The resolution was adopted.

Senator Higgins asked that the pure beer bill introduced by Senator Coggeshall last night be taken from the Finance Committee and referred to the Committee on Public Health.

A long discussion on parliamentary rules ensued. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff held that as the bill carried an appropriation, it must remain with the Committee on Finance. The Finance Committee was finally instructed to report the bill with the appropriation eliminated. This was done, and the bill was then referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Senator Grady presented the memorial adopted last night by the Common Council of Albany, protesting against the appointment of any committee for the investigation of "trusts." This was permitted to lie upon the table.

The Assembly resolutions expressing sympathy with the Cubans was reported to the Senate. Senator Ellsworth thought that the question should have the careful consideration which it deserved, and suggested that it should be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senator Cantor thought that it might just as well be adopted now, but made no objection, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Lexow asked that the anti-trust resolutions, which were the special order for to-day, be made the special order for to-morrow.

Senator Cantor asked that the resolutions of Senator Grady upon the same subject be also made a special order for to-morrow, and this was agreed to.

After the Senate had voted for United States Senator and Regent of the University adjournment was had until to-morrow.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Pavey—Providing for the acquisition of a public park in the Nineteenth Ward of New York City, to be known as Jones Wood.

Senator Higbee—The bill of last year abolishing the labor system of taxation for highway purposes.

Senator Guy—Providing for the paving of Jerome Avenue in New York City.

Senator Coggeshall—Changing the name of the New York Casualty Insurance Association to the New York Casualty Company.

DOINGS OF THE ASSEMELY.

A Number of Bills Introduced—Protection of Battery Park—Regulation of Sales of Liquor.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The Assembly did little but vote for United States Senator today. A large number of bills were introduced, among them being the following:

Mr. Forrester—Providing that laborers in the Brooklyn Fire Department shall not be removed except for cause.

Mr. Costello—Providing that County Treasurers shall each receive a copy of the session laws from the State.

Mr. Meyer—Creating a division of notification in the Tax Assessment Bureau in the Department of Finance, in New York City.

Mr. Armstrong—Amending code of civil procedure so that illegitimate children may inherit from their mother if there are no lawful issue.

Mr Husted—Making it a misdemeanor to fail to close gates where a private or farm road crosses a railroad.

Mr. Robbins—Making it unlawful to sell distilled and rectified spirits, wine, and fermented or malt liquors in quantities of five gallons and upward at a time in any locality where there is not a liquor tax certificate in force.

Mr. Finn—Providing for the protection of Battery Park, so that it shall not be used or occupied in any way except for park purposes.

Mr. Finn—Exempting from State and local taxation vessels owned by American citizens or corporations, and also exempting for a limited period the capital stock, franchises, and earnings of the corporations owning such vessels.

Mr. Brennan—Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to collect and preserve materials for the compilation of its history, and appropriating $30,000 from the Revenue Fund therefor, not more than $6,000 to be expended in any one year.

Mr. Abell—Granting the claim of Theodore A. Smith against the City of Brooklyn for land taken and destroyed by the municipality in opening a highway.

Mr. Abell—Allowing the purchase of small amounts of supplies without contract by city officers of Brooklyn, in sums not exceeding $1,000, for Police, Health, and Fire Departments, and $250 for other departments and courts.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the issuance of bonds for the erection of a court house for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in New York City.

Mr. Nixon—Providing for the representation of the State of New York at the Tennessee Centennial Exhibition, and appropriating $12,000.

Mr. Hughes—Appointing a State Veterinarian at a salary of $300 per month, and designating his duties.

Mr. Miller—Excluding all cities of the State from the use of ballot machines.

Mr. Andrews—Changing the number of City Magistrates in New York City from nine to twelve, fixing their terms of office, and specifying their hours of duty.

Mr. Myers—Authorizing the Board of City Magistrates of New York City to appoint a Chief Clerk of the Seventh District Magistrate's Court.

Mr. Armstrong—Declaring side paths or wheelways constructed for bicyclists' use private paths, and making it a misdemeanor to drive other vehicles or cattle thereon.

George W. Wilson—Appointing a Captain of Police in the city of Brooklyn, to be placed in command of detectives to be designated detective sergeants.

Not W. W. Astor's Goods.

Complaint was made to the Mayor yesterday that an auction sale conducted by C. E. Smith, at 8 West Twenty-eighth Street, and advertised to be a sale of goods formerly belonging to William Waldorf Astor, was bogus. The complaint was made by Charles A. Peabody, representing Mr. Astor. Chief Clerk Burrows of the Mayor's office has investigated and reported that the loving cup, marked "W. W. A.," was only consigned to the sale for exhibition purposes, and, as far as he could learn, never belonged to Mr. Astor.

Jewelers' League Elects Officers.

The Jewelers' League of New York held its twentieth annual dinner and business meeting last night. The dinner was at 200 Broadway, and the meeting at the Masonic Temple. President Hayes made a speech, reviewing the work of the league since its inception. Reports of the various committees were approved, and these officers were elected: President—H. Hayes; Vice Presidents—J. B. Bowden and W. Bardell; Executive Committee—G. M. Van Doventer, J. W. Beacham, George Street; Advisory Committee—G. W. Park, C. L. White, and J. W. Steele.

"My health and vitality I owe to Vin Mariani; when at times unable to proceed, a few drops give me new life; I proclaim Vin Mariani the king of all tonic wines."

SARAH BERNHARDT.

VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

At Druggists & Fancy Grocers. Avoid Substitutions.

PALMER'S VICTIMS DEAD.

Madman's Mother and Sister Expired Yesterday—The Crime Cunningly Planned—No Trace of Palmer.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Mrs. Harriet Palmer died at 10:30 o'clock this morning from the wounds inflicted by her mad son, Arthur Palmer, last evening, and Gertrude Palmer, the murderer's sister, died about 6 o'clock this evening. Their funerals, with that of Leonard Palmer, who was killed by his brother, will probably take place Thursday. Coroner Banning will hold an inquest the same day.

The Coroner has an ante-mortem statement from the two women which bears out the theory of insanity and indicates that the murder was cunningly planned.

Neighbors say the family had intermarried for generations, and that Arthur Palmer had brooded over the cool reception given to his wife, who was a servant in a Larchmont family before he married her. It is thought he may have gone to Toronto to join his wife, no trace having been found of him.

William A. Palmer, Loftus S., and Jesse, the surviving brothers, deny that Arthur's wife was treated unkindly and say she was visiting in Canada, intending to return soon; that they sent her a warning telegram after the murder, and received an affectionate reply. They remember that Arthur had a religious frenzy at one time and used to harangue the woods and fields. Afterward he became a scoffer. Lately he has been morose and sullen, perhaps nursing fancied wrongs.

BUCKNER MEETS BUSHNELL.

And an Interesting Talk on Politics Ensues—Denial by the Governor.

Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky, the Vice Presidential candidate on the National Democratic ticket in the last election, and Gov. Bushnell of Ohio met in the rotunda of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. After expressing mutual pleasure at the meeting, they launched into politics.

"Well, Governor," said Gen. Buckner, "we saved you in the election."

"Perhaps you did," responded the Governor of Ohio.

"If it had not been for us you would have gone to the wall," continued Gen. Buckner.

"Perhaps you are right," replied the Governor.

"And, Governor," said Gen. Buckner in a semi-confidential, semi-prophetic tone, "if your people don't get together and settle this money question, the Popocrats will be solidly against you again in 1900."

"Oh," returned Gov. Bushnell, "I think the President-elect and Congress will soon get together and settle that question to the satisfaction of everybody."

"I hope they will do so," said Gen. Buckner, "but if they don't, there will be trouble."

As the Kentucky General turned away from the Governor of Ohio, he said: "I believe Gov. Bushnell has troubles of his own."

Gen. Buckner has come to New York to attend the dinner of the Board of Trade and Transportation at the Waldorf Hotel.

Gov. Bushnell said yesterday that the reported interview with him in this city that was telegraphed from Cleveland, Ohio, night before last, misrepresents him. "I have not yet decided upon a successor to Senator Sherman, and I did not say that I should appoint Mr. Hanna for the short term."

PREDICTS RED REVOLUTION.

The Rev. S. P. Cadman Takes a Pessimistic View of the Future.

A mass meeting in the interest of St. Christopher's Home for Children, at Dobbs Ferry, was held in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church last night, and a collection was taken. It was explained that room for fifty more children has been provided, but there is no money to support them.

The Rev. S. P. Cadman, pastor of the Central Metropolitan Temple, made an address, in which he said: "I cannot help admiring the Roman Church's provision for desolate children. I don't know anything about the spirit behind it all. But there it stands, colossal and grand, and Cardinal Gibbons could well refer proudly to it, as he did in the Congress of Religions at the World's Fair."

Mr. Cadman concluded by saying: "We are on the eve of a social reconstruction. Whether we like it or not, it's coming; and if we don't wake up to it, some day we will find ourselves in a red revolution. The social reconstruction has got to come—is coming now. We must do something for these children in the streets of New York else they will rise up against us and drench our streets in blood, as the French populace did in Paris 100 years ago."

Other speakers were Miss Mary A. Danforth and the Rev. William J. Brown, pastor of the City Road Chapel, London.

Nurses Receive Diplomas.

The annual meeting of the Training School for Nurses attached to Bellevnue Hospital was held last night at the Nurses' Home in East Twenty-sixth Street. Dr. W. G. Wylie presented the diplomas to the graduates. Lillie Arnold, Emma Albers, Julia Betts, Alberta Choate, Nellie Cassidy, Elizabeth Canning, Lillian Farnham, Cora Fitch, Daisy Graves, Mary A. Harrison, Margaret Herries, Minnie Ketcham, Mary MacDonald, Addie McCann, Rae E. Manton, Mary Markham, Margaret McQuirk, Olive Phillips, Charlotte Reading, Iretta Scott, Marie Wreede, and Catherine Yeakel received diplomas.

Quill Club Dinner.

The Quill Club gave its annual dinner to its woman friends last night at the Windsor Hotel. Covers were laid for 180. The feature of the evening's entertainment was an illustrated lecture on "Folksong in America" by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Krehbiel. The officers of the club who were in charge of the affair were President Robert Graham, Vice President Leighton Williams, Treasurer Thomas G. Conant, and Secretary Francis H. Marling.

To Compete with the British.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 19.—The Carnegie Steel Company (Limited) has opened offices in London and Liverpool, England. It is stated that it is the intention of the company to compete with the British for contracts in all colonial countries, Japan, China, Russia, and wherever else the British have a market on their own ground.

NEW LEGISLATION OFFERED

A Proposition to Build Two Drawbridges Across the East River.

INVESTIGATION OF THE TRUSTS.

Telephone Regulation Proposed by Mr. Cain—A Measure to Prohibit Treating—Civil Service Reform in Olcott's Office.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Assemblyman Wilson of Brooklyn to-day introduced a bill providing for the construction of two drawbridges over the East River connecting New York and Brooklyn, or what will be hereafter different sections of the Greater New York. One of these bridges is to start from Washington and Kent Avenues on the Brooklyn side and extend to a point near Corlears Street, in New York, as it is at present. The other great span is to stretch from the vicinity of Gold Street, in Brooklyn, to a point near Clinton Street, in New York.

To carry out this stupendous work the Mayor of the greater City of New York is to appoint a commission, consisting of three residents of Brooklyn and three from the present City of New York. The commission is to have a seventh member in the person of the Mayor, and is empowered to appoint a President—from which office the Mayor is excluded—a Secretary, and a Treasurer. They may employ counsel and clerical assistance, fixing the compensation to be paid them, and shall submit a monthly statement of their work to the Mayor. They are, as soon as appointed, to prepare plans for the new bridges, covering all the details appertaining thereto.

The height of the land for the bridge approaches is fixed at not less than twenty-six feet, and all other heights and distances must be specifically shown, and the drawings made by acknowledged competent engineers. If the commission so determines public hearings may be held, and, after due consideration, the commission is authorized to select such plans as it may deem best. To meet the cost of the new bridges the proper officers of the City of New York are authorized, on the requisition of the Bridge Commission, to issue a suitable amount of bonds.

The Commissioners, except the Mayor, are each to receive a salary of $3,000 per annum during the period of construction.

In speaking of the drawbridge feature, Mr. Wilson to-day said:

"London has sixteen bridges over the Thames within its corporate limits. The commerce of Long Island Sound has never proved so extensive as to make it necessary to hold 3,000,000 people entirely subservient to it, and while it is a fact that the sound steamers may, with greater safety to the traveling public and but little pecuniary loss, dock to the eastward of Grand Street, the interruption because of draw bridges would be of little consideration compared with the interests of the general public to be considered.

"The bridge projected under the act of 1895 does not in any way conserve the great manufacturing interests of the districts stretching a quarter of a mile inland from the shore, or the great tenement-house district upon either side of the river. It conserves the interests alone of a people whose possessions and whose callings take them far away from the river front.

"The proposed bridges can be constructed in two, or, at most, three years. They enter directly upon the great manufacturing sections, while the present bridge and the one authorized in 1895, being suspension bridges, must necessarily turn the travel on beyond this district in both divisions of the city."

WILL INVESTIGATE TRUSTS.

The Republican Caucus Approves the Lexow Resolution.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The Republicans in caucus this afternoon agreed to support Senator Lexow's resolution providing for the appointment of a special joint committee to investigate trusts. The resolution will be amended so as to provide that the committee shall submit a report to the Legislature by March 1, and that the work of the committee shall be with a view of recommending remedial legislation.

The Lexow resolution also will be amended at the suggestion of the caucus by changing its phraseology so that the existence of trusts will be recognized instead of alleging that they exist. All bills aimed at trusts, including the Gas Trust, will be held in committees, and no action will be taken thereon until the Lexow trust investigating committee, which the caucus agreed should be appointed, shall make its report.

The Lexow trust investigating resolution will be adopted by the Senate to-morrow, and will then be sent to the Assembly for adoption. The House will also adopt the resolution, and the investigating committee will get to work in a few days.

Mr. Malby presided over to-day's caucus and Mr. Pavey was Secretary. Mr. Pavey last year declined to go into caucus with the Platt men, on questions which did not involve party politics.

A CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Measure Affecting the Office of the District Attorney.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Assemblyman Reinhard of New York City to-day introduced a bill carrying out the suggestions contained in Attorney General Hancock's opinion allowing District Attorney Olcott of New York City to devise civil service regulations for making appointments in his office.

The bill provides, among other things, that the District Attorney shall prescribe all regulations affecting the subordinates of his department, including the appointment of a civil service commission to test their efficiency. This board is to consist of one Assistant District Attorney and two Deputy Assistant District Attorneys. The District Attorney shall have the power of removal as well as appointment of members of this civil service board.

Another feature of the bill is the section relating to open competitive examinations for municipal positions in the department. These examinations are to be thoroughly practical in their character; all applicants must receive at least 75 per cent., and the District Attorney has full power to select from such eligible list furnished him, regardless of any other condition. All Assistant District Attorneys are to be classed as "confidential" to the head of the office, and in consequence are to be appointed by the District Attorney without competitive examinations.

The bill makes no changes in the present salaries of the District Attorney and his eight Assistants.

Telephone Regulations.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—In the Assembly today, Mr. Cain introduced a bill regulating telephone charges so that New York shall pay a rental of $85 per annum, Brooklyn $75 per annum, cities of less than 500,000 and more than 100,000, $48 per annum; cities of less than 100,000 and more than 20,000, $36 per annum; cities of less than 20,000 and more than 8,000, $30 per annum, and all cities and places of less than 8,000 inhabitants, $27 per annum. The pay station tolls are to be 10 cents for the first five minutes' conversation and 5 cents for every five minutes thereafter. The measure also provides that the Controller, Attorney General, State Engineer, and Surveyor shall constitute a board to examine and regulate the affairs of telephone corporations, and that they shall be recompensed for all moneys paid for clerical assistance.

Brooklyn Police Pensions.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The Senate Cities Committee this afternoon decided to report favorably Assemblyman Roehr's bill appropriating $75,000 out of the revenue received under the excise laws in the City of Brooklyn to the police pension fund of that city and $100,000 to such charitable institutions as the Board of Estimate shall designate.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Liberal! We can't be otherwise, knowing how the public appreciate it. Our tremendous markdown sale has proven it.

Suits of our standard quality and make, to order, $12.50. Trousers $3.50. Kersey and melton Spring and Winter overcoats, silk or satin lined throughout, to order, $14.00.

MONEY BACK! YOU TAKE NO RISK! SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, AND MEASURING GUIDE MAILED FREE.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

A Social Purity Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Senator Mullin to-day introduced the bill prepared by the Social Purity League to protect public morals, with the intention of preventing the degrading of girls and women in displaying their undraped figures upon the stage or elsewhere before others of the opposite sex. It provides a penalty of from thirty days to one year's imprisonment for the offender, and makes the procurer of such display subject to five years' imprisonment.

An Anti-Treating Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Senator Humphrey to-day introduced a bill to discourage the drink habit, and to prevent treating or offering to treat to any intoxicating drink where such is sold, declaring it to be a misdemanor, punishable by a five-dollar fine for the first offense and imprisonment for the second offense for not less than five days or more than twenty.

The Mazet Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The Assembly Cities Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on Assemblyman Mazet's bill placing West Eighty-sixth Street, New York City, from the western side of the Boulevard to the river under the jurisdiction of the Park Department. No definite action was taken.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Foreclosure Papers for the Union Pacific May Be Ready To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Government is making extraordinary haste in preparing the papers in the Union Pacific foreclosure proceedings. Secretary Carlisle, Attorney General Harmon, and ex-Gov. Hoadly, on behalf of the Government, and Chairman Fitzgerald of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee, and Winslow S. Pierce, its attorney, on the other side are in continuous session. The papers will probably be completed to-morrow, and the formal order issued to file cross bills in pending foreclosure suits to make the Government a party thereto.

This move is a stab at the Huntington scheme for a commission to settle the Pacific Roads' indebtedness. A commission bill will be reported to-morrow by the House Committee on Pacific Roads, but its chances of passing Congress are remote. Foreclosure and the survival of the fittest is the programme.

Manager Caldwell Resigns.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19.—S. D. Caldwell, Vice President and General Manager of the Western Transit Company, the New York Central's lake line, has resigned on account of ill health. Mr. Caldwell has been connected with the line for the past thirteen years. His successor has not yet been named.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Alfred C. Bedford of the Standard Oil Company and a Director of the New York and Rockaway Beach Railway Company of the Long Island Railroad system, was yesterday elected Treasurer of the Long Island Railroad Company, to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of George S. Edgell.

—A new office, that of Chief Industrial Agent, has been created for the Seaboard Air Line system. The new officer will devote himself to land development and colonizing along the roads. John T. Patrick, once Immigration Commissioner of North Carolina, is likely to be appointed to the position.

—The Portland and Ogdensburg Railway Company at its annual meeting yesterday elected the following Directors: Samuel J. Anderson, Portland; Charles H. Anderson, Penacook, N. H.; James P. Baxter, John Deering, James F. Hawkes, T. A. Josselyn, Weston F. Milliken, Thomas P. Shaw, Elias Thomas, and Edward B. Winslow.

—At the annual meeting of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company yesterday, these Directors were elected: Elisha P. Wilbur, Charles Hartshorne, William L. Conyghan, William A. Ingham, Robert H. Sayre, James J. Blakslee, John B. Garrett, Charles O. Skeer, Beaveau Borie, Joseph Wharton, Thomas McKean, Greiger Myers, and Eugene Delano.

—Articles of consolidation and merger of the Butler and Pittsburg and Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie Railroad Companies, which now form the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, have been filed in Pennsylvania. The capital stock is $10,000,000. Samuel B. Dick is Chairman of the Board of Directors, of which Andrew Carnegie is a member. The officers are: James H. Reed, President; Jabez T. Odell, Vice President; Thomas H. Given, Treasurer, and A. Franks, Secretary. The consolidation gives a through line from Pittsburg to Lake Erie. The line is controlled by Andrew Carnegie.

TO FORTIFY ROMER SHOALS.

Representative Fischer's Plan for Protecting New York Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Representative Fischer of New York has evolved a plan which, in his opinion, will make New York City safe from the attack of a hostile fleet.

Mr. Fischer believes that if three revolving turrets be placed on Romer Shoals in New York Harbor and properly manned and armed, they can effectually prevent the passage through the main ship channel of heavy draught men-of-war.

Mr. Fischer will to-morrow introduce a bill authorizing the appointment of three engineer officers of the army who shall examine and report to the Secretary of War upon the feasibility of reclaiming and fortifying these shoals, and also the cost of constructing the turrets, magazines, and other appurtenances thereto. The bill will carry an appropriation of $5,000 to pay the expense of the board and the preparation of the plans and specifications required.

For Tammany to Settle.

The opponents of William E. Stillings, in the Twenty-third Assembly District, Tammany organization, have filed a protest against the validity of the recent primary in that district, and have a letter from one of the three inspectors stating that the election was not conducted fairly.

MAYOR SENDS A MESSAGE

He Makes Comment on Education, Health, and City Record.

ATTACKS FORMER OFFICERS.

Says Arrearages in City Record Department Jan. 1, 1895, Were About $93,000, and that This Administration Has Paid All Bills.

Mayor Strong yesterday sent a supplemental message to the Board of Aldermen, dealing with the Board of Education, the Health Board, and the Bureau of City Record.

"For a number of years," said the message, "there has not been sufficient school accommodations in the city. But with the number of buildings completed, the number of buildings in course of completion, and provisions being made for new sites, it would be possible to show that nearly double the amount of work has been done during the past two years than during any similar period."

The Mayor praises the Health Department, and points out that the death rate has gradually decreased since its organization, and that the rate for 1896 is the lowest in the history of the city, being 21.54 per thousand. The death rate from contagious diseases was 3.25 in 1888 and 1.64 in 1896.

Speaking of rear tenements, the message says a careful inspection of them has been made, eight have been demolished, four havo been altered for business purposes, and seven altered for human habitation. Eighty in all are condemned, and the proceedings have caused some owners to make changes voluntarily.

The message says 1,139 of the 2,700 milch cows in the city have been examined in the past few months, and 186 killed because they were diseased, and that the autopsy in each case confirmed the diagnosis.

He says also that the board has made careful experiments on vaccine virus, and "the vaccine virus now produced by the Board of Health is believed to be unexcelled by any in the world."

The Mayor attacks the old administration of The City Record, saying on Jan. 1, 1895, the arrears to printers and bookbinders was nearly $93,000, extending back as far as 1890. "For several years," said the message, "the appropriations for The City Record had been made to include the payment of all arrearages; and yet there were arrearages equal to almost one-third the cost of its annual maintenance." The deficit in this department, he said, would be brought over $100,000 by the city documents left over to be printed by this administration.

The Mayor declares that now every bill has been paid, so that on Jan. 1 The City Record began with a clean balance sheet. He says that prior to 1895 the contract for The City Record was awarded to one printing house, without competition, but that in 1895 it was thrown open to public bidding. He says that the publication of The Record cost $72,000 in 1894 and 1895, and only $42,000 in 1896. The total appropriation to the bureau in 1894 and 1895 was $281,200, and in 1896, $277,200.

KENNY'S REPLY TO THE MAYOR.

Declares He Did Not Leave an Arrearage of $93,000.

W. J. K. Kenny, the former Supervisor of The City Record, issued a statement yesterday in reply to the message of Mayor Strong, touching upon The City Record and its management.

Mr. Kenny calls attention to the fact that the list of public officials has been taken out of the paper for five days in the week, and also that the city seal has been removed from its columns. In this manner something is saved each day. A saving is also made by not publishing the quarterly reports of several departments, and the annual reports of certain departments. One of the most important of these was the Health Department. Of this Mr. Kenny says:

"I notice that Mayor Strong has made some comments in his message upon the management of the Health Department. I believe most citizens will agree with me that it would be better to print the department's annual report than to print Mr. Strong's comments upon the management of a department whose merit he cannot take to himself, in view of the fact that the head of the department was appointed by Mayor Grant."

Through the changes made in The City Record, and the omission of certain records under the administration of Mayor Strong, Mr. Kenny declares that, "practically, The City Record is now of little use for the purpose for which it was designed."

Mr. Kenny also denies the statement made by the Mayor that on Jan. 1, 1895, there "were bills in arrears to printers and bookbinders aggregating nearly $93,000, extending back as far as 1890." Mr. Kenny states that the only arrearages on Dec. 31, 1894, were about $26,000 for printing and binding in book form the minutes and general orders of the Board of Aldermen. These arrearages were taken into consideration in the appropriation for 1895.

When he left the office of The City Record, Mr. Kenny says, everything was in good shape, and his system of doing business has been followed by the present Supervisor, except in the procurement of poorer material under the Mayor's direction. In closing his statement Mr. Kenny says:

"The City of New York is now paying thousands of dollars for the copying of old records which would not need to be copied had good books been used in the past and if writings had been put upon paper that would not break or crumble. Mayor Strong is providing a source of future expenditures."

Leo Rebay Attempts Suicide.

Leo Rebay, twenty-two years old, of 351 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, was walking through Central Avenue last night, when he suddenly stopped, drew a pistol, and shot himself in the breast. He was taken to Christ Hospital and will probably die. He has been a successful photographer and is Financial Secretary of the Hudson City Business Men's Association. His friends know of no reason why he should have attempted suicide.

O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea,
Our thoughts as boundless, and our souls as free.

With a good captain and crew, a good larder, friends, and plenty of

Old Crow Rye,

which, by the way, is the best Whiskey in the world, one can bid adieu to sorrow, care, and trouble, and thank his stars that his lines are cast in such pleasant places. Bottled only by

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

59 Fulton St., also Broadway and 27th St.

WANAMAKER'S

WRONG OPINIONS

Many good people do not like to deal at stores in which bargains are exploited. The prejudice is natural.

They believe that an irrepressible conflict between regular goods and bargains is fundamental. The belief is not warranted.

The plans of this store engird the world. Explorers for the goods of the year are now coming or going across the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans—their buying reaches to Asia and Africa and the remote corners of Europe. American products have constant attention. Thus comes the regular merchandise, at regular times, at regular prices.

But it is equally our duty to bring bargains. We have the chances. They come between the seasons, usually. Hundreds of reasons demand that we should buy certain things at prices far below normal values.

Should we discard these chances because fakes and shams have made the word "bargains" nauseating?

Our aim is to make real bargains self-respecting—to redeem the word from undeserved disgrace.

Abundant evidence appears that bargains and the best regular goods coexist here.

Take two examples:

Women's Gloves. The highest grade French kid, the Royal George, and others, are here at $1.75 and $2. And near them the Gloves at 60c. Former are regular. Latter are unmatched and unmatchable bargains.

Muslin Underwear. The White Fair is filled with bargains as shown in this announcement. And on the floor below, in the Muslin Underwear store, the finest Paris Lingerie commands the admiration of the most critical.

Women's Coats.

Money buys more as the days lengthen. Months yet before you can doff the Winter Coat.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS to-day equals $22.50 to $28 a short time since. This small sum gives you a choice of kersey

and beaver Short Coats from Berlin and Paris.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to-day equals a half more or double recently. Rich styles from Berlin and Paris. Find your size and find both bargain and beauty.

TWELVE DOLLARS to-day buys a recent $18 worth in heavy kersey Walking Coats—blue, black, green, tan.

SIX DOLLARS to-day gives choice of Walking Coats of astrakhan, frieze, boucle, beaver, various colors; that have been $10 and more.

Second floor, Broadway.

FOR WOMEN'S WEAR

"The White Fair" is a fountain of economy to thousands of women. They appreciate carefully made, ready-to-wear garments at money-saving prices. A list of its attractions would be too lengthy. Here's just a price nudge:

IMPORTED KNIT SKIRTS
At $1—Light and dark shades, cashmere yoke band; were $2.50 and $2.75.

DRAWERS
At 50c—Of muslin and cambric, trimmed with embroidery or lace; some umbrella ruffle; were $1.

WAISTS
At $1—Of habit cloth, lined throughout, three plaits front and back; were $1.75.

NIGHT GOWNS
At 60c—Of flannelette, yoke front and back, large sleeves, full skirt.

WRAPPERS
At $1.50—Of light flannelette, watteau back, jacket front, full sleeves and skirt, collar and jacket trimmed with lace, body lined.

Second floor.

THE WHITELY EXERCISER

Very simple and yet a whole gymnasium in the exercise it gives the body, arms and legs. An elastic cord on pulleys, easily adjusted anywhere. Prices, $2, $3, $4 and $5.

Basement.

Madras Suiting

No, the Scotchmen didn't make them. A Yankee caught his thought, reproduced his checks and stripes in 32 in. stuffs that are 15, 18, 25c a yd. He was thinking of your shirt waist.

WANAMAKER'S

Linen Dress Goods

The consensus of authority says that Linen Dress Goods are to be very popular during the coming season. A gain of fifty per cent. in their consumption is predicted.

The favorites are here.

30 inch natural linen Crash, 15c a yard.
36 inch natural linen Crash, twilled, 35c a yard.
36 inch natural linen Crash, plain, 25c yd.
36 inch twilled Crash, brown or white mixed, 35c a yard.
35 inch twilled Crash, blue and white mixed, 35c a yard.
36 inch twilled Crash, brown-and-white and blue-and-white with colored stripes, 35c a yard.
28 inch linen Batiste, natural color, 18c a yard.
31 inch linen Batiste, natural color, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c a yard.
33 inch dress Linen, natural color, 45c yd.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

The left-over of a stock we don't want. You never knew similar goods at such little prices. Read the list. If your need is there you can't afford to miss this chance.

English Coal Hods, $3, $3.50 and $5; reduced from $9.50, $10 and $15.
English brass Water Carriers, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $3.75; reduced from $4.50, $5.50, $6.50, $7.75 and $9.25.
English brass Water Pitchers, $1, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75; reduced from $3, $3.50, $3.75 and $4.
Oval brass Coal Vases, $3; from $10.
Enameled oval Trays, 16 in., 25c.
Enameled Slop Jars, 60c.
Enameled Bread Raisers, 75c.
Enameled hanging Soap Cups, 10c.

Basement.

BED COVERINGS

New and worthy Coverings, but January finds us with too many of them. They're priced for a quick leave-taking.

Mission Mills Blankets, 40 pairs of them, both warp and filling made of finest selected long staple wool, handsomely finished; prices were $7.50, $8.50, $10, $11 and $13.50; now $6, $7, $8, $9 and $11 a pair.
Fine gray Blankets, pure wool filling, light cotton warp, $3.25 a pair.
White Blankets, extra heavy and large, pure wool filling, light spool cotton warp, $5 a pair.
Bed Spreads, for single beds, 65c, 85c and $1.35.
Bed Spreads, Marseilles pattern, for double bed, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2.50, $3.

DOWN QUILTS

Sightly comfort-givers, made in our own factory; carefully selected coverings, filled with purely odorless down. Quantity makes the price-economy.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

HURT BOOKS

More of them have been culled from our regular stock. Many of the hurts are confined to prices. Just a suggestion of the Book bargains here.

Thackeray's Works, 10 vols., $2.35.
Dickens' Works, 15 vols., $3.15.
Bulwer Lytton's Works, 13 vols., $3.15.
Scott's Waverley Novels, 12 vols., $3.90.
Geo. Eliot's Works, 6 vols., $1.35.
Wm. Black's Novels, 12 vols., $3.90.
Knight's History of England, illustrated, 9 vols., $4.
Ruskin's complete Works, illustrated, many colored plates, 26 vols., published at $39; our price, $18.75.
Ruskin's Modern Painters, 5 vols., $1.75.
Irving's Washington, 3 vols., $1.15.
Home Encyclopedia (Americanized Britannica,) 20 vols., linen binding, $3.50.
The Year's Art. The Quarterly Illustrator, numbers from January, 1893, to September, 1895. 4613 fine illustrations, the works of 1130 of the world's famous artists. Printed on superfine paper, 5 vols., cloth binding; our price for the set, $2.50.
The Magic City, original photographic views of the World's Fair. 288 pages, 12x14 in., half Russia binding, 85c; full Russia, $1.25.
The Wanamaker Atlas of the World, containing maps of the various countries; also State, Territory, and railroad maps of the United States, together with various coast steamship lines. Population, table of distances, and other statistical information, 13x15 in., 75c.

Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, Fourth Ave., 9th & 10th St.

STEEL MILLS SHUT DOWN.

Sudden Suspension of Business by an Illinois Company.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The steel and rail plant of the Illinois Steel Company, at South Chicago, was closed down to-day and between 2,000 and 3,000 employes thrown out of employment.

When the workmen appeared at the big gates this morning, with their dinner pails in hand, they were startled by notices posted thereon which informed them that the mills would be closed indefinitely. Great crowds stood about in the streets and discussed the order, which many of them claim means destitution of the worst kind. Officers of the company gave various reasons for the shutting down of the mills. President Gates said it was for the purpose of changing the rolls. The workmen, however, many of whom have only been employed since the last week in December, were unable to give any reason for the shutdown. They claimed that, according to the notice given on Jan. 1, a reduction in wages was to have been made on Feb. 1, and that the present move could not have been contemplated at that time.

Many of the workmen are members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The cut in wages, of which notice was given Jan. 1, did not include them, and they are nonplussed at the present move of the company.

ANSWER OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

The Defense to Arbuckle's Application for a Receiver.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 19.—The Sugar Trust and the Directors of the Woolson Spice Company to-day filed an answer in the suit begun a week ago by the Arbuckles asking for a receiver for the concern.

The chief defense is that the Arbuckles did not purchase their sixty shares of stock as an investment, and in good faith, but that they were simply bent upon annoying the present owners of the plant. It is denied that the Woolson plant is being operated at a loss, but on the contrary it is asserted that the profits are from $500 to $700 per day, notwithstanding the recent cuts in the price of coffee. It is also denied that the entire Board of Directors has resigned, or will not be re-elected at the next meeting of stockholders, which would have occurred to-day but for the temporary injunction granted last week.

The case will be heard on its merits on Jan. 25.

CHARTER UNDER REVISION.

Few Changes Made Yesterday—Incident of Monday's Session.

At the meeting of the Greater New York Commission yesterday, in Mayor Strong's office, no extremely radical changes were made in the draft of the charter. The chapter on the Building Department was amended so that each of the three Building Commissioners must be an expert builder or architect for ten years prior to his appointment. The proposition to strike out the provision which requires that one-third of the assessment must be paid in before public improvements, to be paid for by assessment, are begun, was discussed at length, and the sentiment seemed to be in favor of it. A vote on the question, however, was postponed.

The question of what increase there should be in the salary of the Brooklyn policemen when they became part of the Greater New York force was referred to a sub-committee for a report. The Chief of Police of the greater city is to have full power in the matter of assigning the men. This was agreed to after a long discussion. Promotions are to be made by a majority of the Police Commissioners upon the recommendation of the Chief. If the name or names sent in by the Chief are rejected, he must continue to send in names until a selection is made by the Commissioners.

Monday's meeting of the commission was productive of a very spirited incident, in which Commissioners W. C. De Witt of Brooklyn and Thomas F. Gilroy took part. Mr. De Witt, it is said, referred in some way to corruption in the New York City Government. Ex-Mayor Gilroy asked Mr. De Witt to point to any corruption during the last twenty years, except in the Police Department, and wanted to know how the Police Department of Brooklyn would have stood an investigation.

Mayor Strong, who succeeded Mr. Gilroy as Mayor, declared that what Mr. Gilroy had said about the city departments being free from corruption was correct. It is also said that the Mayor commented somewhat freely on the difficulty of keeping the Police Department free from corruption. Mr. Gilroy declared that the laws under which the city had been governed for many years past were the best that have been devised up to this time for the government of cities. Mayor Strong agreed with him on this point also. When Mr. Gilroy was asked for a confirmation of the story yesterday he refused to discuss it in any way.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The National Underground Cable Company of New York City has filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of its capital stock from $200,000 to $500,000.

—Doran Brothers & Martin Company of Niagara Falls, to manufacture suspenders, braces, and men's furnishing goods; capital, $20,000. Directors—William L. Doran, Thomas E. Martin, and Marcus Brown, Niagara Falls.

—The Lyon Table and Supply Company of Buffalo, to deal in general merchandise; capital, $20,000. Directors—George D. Lane, Gilbert L. Benjamin, Edward C. Hard, Milford W. Childs of Buffalo, and James W. Lyon of Guelph, Ont.

—Undertakers' Burial Contract Company of Brooklyn, to deal in medicines and contract for burials, &c.; capital, $2,000. Directors—Jacob Schlitz, Jr., George Schlitz, Henry Schlitz, Catharine Schlitz, and John Schlitz, Jr., of Brooklyn.

—North American Oil and Gas Company of Wellsville, Allegany County, to operate oil and gas property; capital, $10,000. Directors—John M. Newman, J. N. Bannister, George M. Fox, and Harry C. Gordon of Wellsville, and Walter R. Furman of Belmont.

—The Invincible Grain Cleaner Company of Silver Creek, Chautauqua County; capital, $100,000. Directors—August Heine, Theodore Gresho, George P. Brand, Elgin Keith, Charles N. Howes, Chauncey L. Lanphere, Jasper N. Bacon, and Newton B. Trask of Silver Creek.

—E. M. Pritchard's Son Company of New York City, to manufacture window frames, sash, doors, blinds, wood mouldings, &c; capital, $15,000. Directors—John T. Pritchard of Newark, N. J.; William T. Estabrook, James M. Lacoste, and W. H. Wright of New York, and J. Henry Rines of Portland, Me.

Flint's Fine Furniture
Bargains Abound
in upholstery department.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAYARD, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BAYARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Bradley Lord, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1896. SARAH E. PERINE, Administratrix. JOHN BRADLEY LORD, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. jy22-1aw6mW

BRITTON, GEORGE F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. BRITTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1896. JAMES EVERARD, Executor. GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Executor, 108 Fulton St. s2-1aw6mW

CLITZ, HENRY B.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catherine Williams, otherwise known as Katie Emmett; the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the unknown heirs at law of HARRY WILLIAMS, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and cannot with due diligence be obtained, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry E. Waterman of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, has late applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 28th day of November, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of HENRY B. CLITZ, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja13-1aw6wW

FRITZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FRITZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1896. ROBERT G. FRITZ, Administrator. DORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New-York City. n11-1aw6mW&my12

HUSSON, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH HUSSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin F. Carpenter, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. MATTHEW A. HUSSON, Administrator. BENJAMIN F. CARPENTER, Attorney for Administrator, No. 93 Nassau Street, New York City. d23-1aw6mW&je23

LATHROP, EDMUND D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. LATHROP, late of Deckertown, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur Van Sicklen, Esq., No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. CHAS. C. LATHROP, Administrator. ARTHUR VAN SICLEN, Attorney for Administrator, 132 Nassau Street, New York City. n11-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CRAM, ELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA CRAM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 68 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of December, 1896. A. RENE MOEN, ALFRED S. BROWN, Executors.

MILLER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lorenzo Ullo, Room 95, Cotton Exchange Building, corner William and Beaver Streets, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1896. WILLIAM MILLER, Executor. LORENZO ULLO, Attorney for Executor, Cotton Exchange Building, corner William and Beaver Streets, New York City. d9-1aw6mW

MUNSON, HARRY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRY R. MUNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Smith, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of October, 1896. JAMES N. EMLICH, EDGAR K. BROWN, Executors. HENRY SMITH, Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. o7-1aw6mW

MURRAY, JAMES M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James M. Murray, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Barnes, No. 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1896. SARAH MURRAY, Administratrix. GEORGE H. BARNES, Attorney for Administratrix, 13 William St., New York City. d16-1aw6mW

NICHOLS, EUPHEMIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUPHEMIA A. NICHOLS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 103 East 35th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1896. S. EUGENE NICHOLS, Executor. s30-1aw6mW

NOE, ANN LOUISA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN LOUISA NOE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Titus & Dowling, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1897, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1896. JAMES H. NOE, Executor. s2-1aw6mW

PEEL, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT PEEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robert A. B. Dayton, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of October, 1896. GEORGE McCAW, HERBERT M. GRISDALE, Executors. ROBERT A. B. DAYTON, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman St., New York. o7-1aw6mW

SAUERLANDER, FREDERICK WILHELM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Sauerlander, residing at Dortmund, Prussia, Germany, and Louis Sauerlander, residing at Aachen, Prussia, Germany, send greeting:

Whereas, Geoffroy Billo and Abram Huggard of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of September, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of FREDERICK WILHELM SAUERLANDER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 12th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. ja20-1aw6wW

SEXTON, SAMUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL SEXTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. A. Lamb, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1896. W. A. FURRINGTON, LAWRENCE E. SEXTON, Executors. J. A. LAMB, Attorney for Executors, 59 Wall St., New York City. s30-1aw6mW

TOMASCEWSKI, LUCIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIA TOMASCEWSKI, late of Bielewo, in the Province of Posen and Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of December, 1896. JOHN W. KREITZER, Admr. cum test. annexo. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Administrator, &c., 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-1aw6mW&je23

WILLIAMS, HARRY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catherine Williams, otherwise known as Katie Emmett; the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the unknown heirs at law of HARRY WILLIAMS, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and cannot with due diligence be obtained, send greeting:

Whereas, George H. Hart of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 13th day of May, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of HARRY WILLIAMS, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. ja13-1aw6wW

FRITZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FRITZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribar at his place of transacting business, the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of December, 1896. JOHN W. KREITZER, Admr. cum test. annexo. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Administrator, &c., 280 Broadway, New York City. d23-1aw6mW&je23

YBOR, VICENTE MARTINEZ.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mercedes Revilla de Martinez Ybor, Candido Angel Martinez, Maria Eloisa Schwab, Maria Antonia Riva, Maria Juana Perez Castaneda, Mirta Mercedes Martinez Ybor, Salvador Martinez Ybor, Rafael Martinez Ybor, Amalia Martinez Ybor, Maria Elena Martinez Ybor, Dolores Martinez Ybor, Eduardo Martinez Ybor, send greeting:

Whereas, Frederic R. Coudert and Edward Manrara of the City of New York, and Ysidro Pendas y Garcia of the City of Brooklyn, New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirteenth day of May, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of VICENTE MARTINEZ YBOR, late of the City of Tampa, Florida, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. d29-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHOHN, FRANZISCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZISCA SCHOHN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of October, 1896. L. S. GOEBEL, Executor. o28-1aw6mW

THOMS, ISABELLA F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA F. THOMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 30th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, November 17th, 1896. FANNIE A. ASHTON, Executrix. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executrix, 96 Broadway, New York City. n18-1aw6mW

YOUMANS, SARAH E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH E. YOUMANS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1897, next.—Dated New York, the 22nd day of December, 1896. FREDERICK P. FORSTER, Executor. FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Attorney for Executor. d23-1aw6mW

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of George Alces, assigned to John E. Eustis, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of New York, to be held in and for the City and County of New York, at the Court House in said city, on the 11th day of February, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John E. Eustis, assignee of above-named George Alces, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, [Seal.] one of the Justices of said court, this 24th day of December, 1896.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

GEORGE S. COLEMAN, Attorney for Assignee, 80 Broadway, New York City. d30-1aw6wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN J. DONNELLY, plaintiff, against EDWARD HOLLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 17th day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All and singular those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Thirty-first Street, in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first Street distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Thirty-first Street and the Fifth Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred and sixteen feet and four inches; thence easterly parallel with Thirty-first Street, fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with the Fifth Avenue, one hundred and sixteen feet and four inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first Street, and thence westerly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

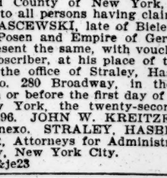
Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Sixty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the point of intersection of said line with the easterly line of Madison Avenue, thence running northerly parallel with Madison Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches; thence easterly along the middle line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Sixty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of Sixty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. The easterly side wall of said dwelling house being a party wall.

And also all that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York on the easterly side of the Madison Avenue, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the said easterly side or line of Madison Avenue, eighty-two (82) feet and two (2) inches southerly from the intersection of Seventy-eighth Street, and from thence running northerly along said line with Seventy-eighth Street seventy-nine (79) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence westerly and again parallel with Seventy-eighth Street, seventy-nine (79) feet to the said easterly side or line of Madison Avenue, and thence northerly along the said easterly line or side of Madison Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning aforesaid, together with the four-story and basement brownstone front building thereon erected and now known as 1,001 Madison Avenue, with the right and privilege of party wall between 1,001 and 1,003 Madison Avenue forever; being a portion of the lot known as No. 26 on a map prepared by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, and by them conveyed to one Catherine Bradley and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 2d day of August, 1866, at twelve o'clock and fifty-five minutes P. M. at the request of the Comptroller in Liber 967 of Conveyances, Page 596.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1897.

(Sgd.) CHARLES V. TRUAX, Referee.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 280 Broadway, New York. j132aw3wW&F&f4



No. 241 West Nineteenth Street.

NINETEENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, New York County.—Adele Kneeland, as sole acting executrix of and trustee under the last will and testament of CHARLES KNEELAND, deceased, plaintiff, against Hugh J. Reilly and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the fifth day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the fourth day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, known by the street number two hundred and forty-one West Nineteenth Street, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Nineteenth Street four hundred and fifty-five feet west of the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Nineteenth Street; running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly along the middle line of a party wall sixty-two feet; thence west parallel with Nineteenth Street fifteen feet; thence south parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly along the middle line of a party wall sixty-two feet to the north side of Nineteenth Street, and thence east along the same fifteen feet to the point of beginning; being the same premises that were conveyed to Adeline Reilly by Samuel Barclay and wife, by deed dated May 7, 1891.—Dated New York, January 12, 1897.

CHARLES W. GOULD, Referee.

HENRY L. BOGERT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 97 Nassau Street, New York City. ja13-2aw3wW&S&f4

VANDAM STREET.—Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ELIZA CONOVER, as sole acting executrix under the last will and testament of Benjamin F. Cooper, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 11th day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, being known by the street number sixty-five (65) in Vandam Street, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point in the northerly side of Vandam Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet one and a half (1½) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Vandam Street with the easterly side of Hudson Street; thence running northerly nearly parallel with Hudson Street one hundred (100) feet four and one-quarter (4¼) inches; thence easterly nearly parallel with Vandam Street twenty-five (25) feet three and a half (3½) inches; thence southerly nearly parallel with Hudson Street one hundred (100) feet five and one-half (5½) inches to Vandam Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Vandam Street twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less; being parcel of a tract of land which was in and by a certain indenture of a lease bearing date the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, demised by the rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church to Aaron Burr for the term of sixty-nine years thence next ensuing; being the same premises conveyed to the said Benjamin F. Cooper by the rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church in the City of New York by deed dated March first, 1866, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 955 of Conveyances, Page 635, March 12, 1866.

JOHN A. TAYLOR, Referee.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 60 Broadway, New York City. ja20,22,27,29,f2,5,10

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARIE LOUISE HALL and JOSEPH HALL, as committee of the person and property of Thomas H. Hall, an incompetent person, plaintiffs, against HOWARD E. VAN ORDEN and Ella Van Orden, his wife; Edward Brenen and Catharine Brenen, his wife; Sirius J. MacLaughlin, Edward W. Brenen, Harry Brown, Roswell D. Trimble, Edward Willmann, Ida S. H. Willmann, his wife; Pietro Carucci, Antonio Carucci, the New York Gas Fixture Company, Benjamin D. Traitel, Bernard P. Traitel, Joseph Danzig, Eugene Munsell, Lewis Kingsley, Franklin Brooks, The J. L. Mott Iron Works, William E. Williams, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, Jacob Friedman, Oreste Bandini, Peter Bandini, Samuel Grodginsky, Gustav Olsen, Louis C. Bergman, Cesare Eller, Andrew W. Matthews, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 27th day of November, 1896, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue, distant forty-nine feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Second Street with the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue; thence running northerly along the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue twenty-six (26) feet; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-five (95) feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Manhattan Avenue twenty-six (26) feet; thence running westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-five (95) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 14th, 1897.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

FREDERICK BELTZ, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, New York City. ja18-2aw3wM&W&fS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MARIE LOUISE HALL and Joseph Hall, as committee of the person and property of Thomas H. Hall, an incompetent person, plaintiffs, against HOWARD E. VAN ORDEN and Ella Van Orden, his wife; Edward Brenen and Catharine Brenen, his wife; Sirius J. MacLaughlin, Edward W. Brenen, Harry Brown, Roswell D. Trimble, Edward Willmann, Ida S. H. Willmann, his wife; Pietro Carucci, Antonio Carucci, The New York Gas Fixture Company, Benjamin D. Traitel, Bernard P. Traitel, Joseph Danzig, Eugene Munsell, Lewis Kingsley, Franklin Brooks, The J. L. Mott Iron Works, William E. Williams, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, Jacob Friedman, Oreste Bandini, Julius Bandini, Peter Bandini, Samuel Grodginsky, Gustav Olsen, Louis C. Bergman, Cesare Eller, Andrew W. Matthews, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 27th day of November, 1896, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue, distant seventy-five feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Second Street with the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue; thence running northerly along the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue twenty-six (26) feet; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-five (95) feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Manhattan Avenue twenty-six (26) feet; thence running westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-five (95) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 14th, 1897.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

FREDERICK BELTZ, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, New York City. ja18-2aw3wM&W&fS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MARIE LOUISE HALL and Joseph Hall, as committee of the person and property of Thomas H. Hall, an incompetent person, plaintiffs, against HOWARD E. VAN ORDEN and Ella Van Orden, his wife; Edward Brenen and Catharine Brenen, his wife; Sirius J. MacLaughlin, Edward W. Brenen, Harry Brown, Roswell D. Trimble, Edward Willmann, Ida S. H. Willmann, his wife; Pietro Carucci, Antonio Carucci, The New York Gas Fixture Company, Benjamin D. Traitel, Bernard P. Traitel, Joseph Danzig, Eugene Munsell, Lewis Kingsley, Franklin Brooks, The J. L. Mott Iron Works, William E. Williams, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, Jacob Friedman, Oreste Bandini, Julius Bandini, Peter Bandini, Samuel Grodginsky, Gustav Olsen, Louis C. Bergman, Cesare Eller, Andrew W. Matthews, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 27th day of November, 1896, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue, distant seventy-five feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Second Street with the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue; thence running northerly along the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue twenty-six (26) feet; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-five (95) feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Manhattan Avenue twenty-six (26) feet; thence running westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-five (95) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 14th, 1897.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

FREDERICK BELTZ, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, New York City. ja18-2aw3wM&W&fS

NO. 184 SOUTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against JAMES W. KETCHAM et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of December, 1896, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Company, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of South Street, distant one hundred and three feet one inch westerly from the northwest corner of James Slip and South Street; running thence northwardly, parallel or nearly so with James Slip, and along land now or formerly of the estate of Thomas Franklin, deceased, seventy-six feet one inch to land now or late of William F. Baker; thence westwardly along said Baker's land, and parallel or nearly so with South Street thirty-two feet nine inches; thence southwardly, parallel or nearly so with James Slip, and along land now or late of E. D. Hunter, seventy-six feet one inch to the north line of South Street; and thence eastwardly along the north line of South Street, thirty-three feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances more or less; said land lying in Section 1, Block 110, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 28th, 1896.

ROGER FOSTER, Referee.

RUSSELL & PERCY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 32 Nassau Street. 430-2aw3wW&M&p20

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Butte and Boston Mining Company.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a decree rendered by the United States Circuit

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
Three Months..... $2.50
One Year.....$10.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..... $2.00
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One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15. The Geisha—Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:15.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Sue—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Das 1x1—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Caste—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MURRAY HILL—A Run on the Bank—8:15. Matinée.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating—Day and evening—Hockey Match—8:00.
WALLACK'S—Kismet—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1897.

THE MAYOR'S TERM.

The Greater New York Commission shows a disposition to modify the draft of a charter submitted by its committee, but the most important change that it has yet made is one not generally favored by those who appeared at the hearings, while there seems to be no intention of making those changes most strenuously advocated by men who have made a study of municipal administration and are most urgent for reformed methods.

The change to which we refer is the extending of the Mayor's term of office to four years. There seems to be a tendency to make four-year terms for elective offices in the city. Those of the Register, County Clerk, and Sheriff have been shortened from three years to two, but already one or more bills have been introduced at Albany for lengthening them to four, while those of the Controller and District Attorney were extended to four at the last session.

But the office of Mayor stands by itself, and the term of office should be considered with reference to its relation to the administrative work of the municipality. The Mayor appoints the heads of departments, and as the charter draft now stands he has the power of removal for only six months after taking office, though he will be responsible for the results of their administration to the end of his term. If the term is to be lengthened, it will be the more desirable to have the power of removal continuous.

Electing a Mayor of Greater New York under a new charter is going to be a pretty serious experiment at best. Each political party will probably put up a candidate of its own and seek to make the city government a matter of party rule, and there will also doubtless be a vigorous effort to secure a Mayor who will be non-partisan in the exercise of the vast trust that is to be reposed in him. Now, if we could be sure of electing a Mayor who by his capacity and character would fulfill all reasonable expectations, it would be well if his term were long, but it ought to be an easy matter to make it long by re-election.

If, on the other hand, we should be afflicted with a politician in the office who would seek to use his power for the benefit of his party, the result would surely be disappointment and dissatisfaction within two years, and there should be the chance of a change. Perhaps the party now in control of the Legislature may think it can elect a Mayor this year, and being dubious of doing so after it has been in power a couple of years, it may on that account desire to prolong the term. But if a party contest is to be made of it, the Democrats are much more likely to carry the election than the Republicans, and they, too, might choose a Mayor whom the people would be anxious to get rid of at the earliest opportunity.

An alternation every two years on account of dissatisfaction with the party in power is certainly undesirable, but the continuance of a party in power after it has produced dissatisfaction is still more undesirable. Stability is desirable, but only when the administration of affairs is reasonably satisfactory, which is never likely to be in this city under party rule. If we can establish the non-partisan principle and elect a Mayor of ability and high character, who will not use his office for the benefit of any party, but only for the honest and efficient management of affairs for the whole people, it will matter little what his term is. It would be safe to have four years, or even more, but the advocates of the principle of non-partisan government for cities would be willing to have it two years, for they would be confident of the success of their experiment. It is best to make the term two years until we get beyond the experimental stage.

SENATOR HILL.

Mr. HILL is denied the united support of his party for the empty honor of a renomination to the seat he now holds. The bolt from the Democratic caucus is the one gleam of light in the stormy setting of his political career. It is more creditable to him than the approval of the majority, for though it would have been infinitely more manly in Mr. HILL to adhere to the standard he raised in his speech to the Chicago Convention, he would have deeply disgraced himself had he done what the bolters would have had him do.

Remembering the service which Mr. HILL has rendered to the cause of sound money and of decent Democracy during the past four years, pity for him in the singular collapse of his political power is only natural. The bitterest and most treacherous hostility that he has encountered in his own party has unquestionably been due to the courageous and effective attacks that he has kept up against the men who have disgraced and defeated the party. At the same time the most sympathetic observer of his fall cannot ignore two facts, one, that he did more than any other political leader to build up the influences that he has lately resisted; the other, that in his fight against those influences, he paused at a point where he invited pity only, not admiration or confidence. It is probably a fair inference that Mr. HILL's opposition to the silver faction and to what it represented was due rather to a keen intellectual understanding of its ruinous folly rather than to any sincere resentment at its outrageous immorality.

Mr. HILL's career has been that of a politician in no high sense. He has had but a dim and uncertain perception of the real power of public opinion and a most defective understanding of the force of honesty and truth in arousing and swaying public opinion. In that organization which depends for its strength on the satisfaction of ambition and appetite, on the skillful distribution of the spoils of office and the advantages of party success, he has shown great skill. He has also shown that loyalty which is necessary in such organization. But he failed, and failed with ignominy, because he could not see that selfish motives were bound to split any organization based upon them chiefly, and that no party could for long be powerful that did not rest on a sense of duty, on the conscience and intelligence of its members. The stronger and more aggressive his organization became, the nearer it was to its break-down, first, because it was bound to be torn by quarrels over the prizes, and second, because it aroused more and more the indignant hatred of honest men, who, in the long run, have their way.

What is true of HILL—what the experience of the last fifteen years shows to every observer of ordinary sense—is bound to come true of any leader of any party that follows his delusive policy—a fact that his successor in the Senate would do well to study, since with or without his study it will surely be taught to him.

OPPOSING THE TREATY.

A number of Senators on the Republican side are talking to correspondents about the arbitration treaty. The most significant thing they have to say is that "there is no hurry," which means that the treaty will be put off until Mr. MCKINLEY becomes President. There would be no objection to that if the time were needed to study the treaty and if it were used for that purpose. And though it would be small business to postpone the ratification in order to give President MCKINLEY a chance to be connected with so great an achievement, even that would be overlooked in the general rejoicing at the achievement itself.

But these Republican Senators do not stop there. They say: "Secretary of State SHERMAN may wish to withdraw the treaty." That means that delay is intended to secure defeat. It is probably useless, but we warn these Senators and Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. MCKINLEY that the defeat of this treaty will cost them dear. It will lessen greatly the respect of the American people for the new Administration. It will impair confidence in its wisdom and in its capacity and willingness to represent the National sentiment. It will awaken fear as to the order and stability and peace in our foreign relations so sorely needed by the whole country. It will arouse a suspicion that the policy of the new Administration may be a policy of adventure or may be swayed by precisely those fits of popular passion against which this treaty is sure to be a strong defense. To defer the treaty that Mr. MCKINLEY may get some credit from it would, as we have said, be petty. To defer it in order to surround his accession with doubt and uncertainty and suspicion would be the wildest folly.

It is reported, on what seems good authority, that the French Government desires to make a like treaty of general arbitration with the United States. Why not? We have no differences now with France, and are likely to have none, for which arbitration is not a just, wise, and honorable mode of adjustment. It is natural that France should wish to protect herself from the only possible danger that can arise in her relations with her sister republic—the danger of a rash and unconsidered step leading to open hostilities. The only thing to wonder at is that there are Senators of the United States who do not see that for us protection from this danger is as precious and as necessary as it is for France or for any other nation.

A DEEP CANAL TO THE LAKES.

We have lately put before the merchants and business men of New York statistics showing that this port is not holding its own in foreign trade. The subject is not new. In August, 1895, we had occasion to warn the people of this city that their commercial supremacy was by no means secure. We pointed out to them the increasing export business of Newport News, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and Montreal, and we recorded the fact that Canada had expended more than $75,000,000 in constructing canals every one of which tended to divert trade from this city.

At that time the proposition to issue bonds of the State to the amount of $9,000,000 for deepening the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals was before the people. Upon that project we made the following observations:

"The project submitted to the people by the Legislature is already out of date. Nine-foot canals and 250-ton canal boats are behind the times. A ship canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, a canal that would bear to tidewater the vast and always increasing fleet of lake steamers and the great volume of lake tonnage now transshipped at Buffalo, a canal that would make Duluth and Liverpool the terminal ports of a wheat steamer's voyage, a canal that would confirm beyond all rivalry the commercial supremacy of New York City, should be constructed by the State or National Government, or by both together. That is the canal improvement which commercial foresight and political wisdom alike demand."

It is a gratification to us to read a justification and full support of these views in the report of the Deep Waterways Commission, transmitted to Congress on Monday by President CLEVELAND with a message in which he ventures the prediction that this project "will not long escape American enterprise and activity." The Commissioners, JAMES B. ANGELL of Michigan, JOHN E. RUSSELL of Massachusetts, and LYMAN E. COOLEY of Illinois, recommend the construction of a navigable channel of not less than twenty feet in depth opening the way to commerce from the heads of Lakes Michigan and Superior to the sea. But they say that "the policy should contemplate the ultimate development of the largest useful capacity." It would probably be found wise to begin at once by making a waterway twenty-six feet deep. The routes recommended are those we discussed two years ago, a ship canal around Niagara Falls connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, and then to the Hudson either by way of the Oswego Canal to Syracuse and thence through the Mohawk Valley or by way of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. The latter route runs through foreign territory. That is a serious objection. The Oswego route runs through the heart of the State and would promote its development. It would be more profitable to boat owners.

The Commissioners report that the completion of the entire system as quickly as plans can be prepared and executed is "fully justified." For surveys and estimates and the investigation of the water-levels outflow of the lakes $600,000 will be required, of which they recommend that $250,000 be made available the first year.

The bearing of this recommendation upon our own work of canal improvement already begun is direct and important. If the Federal Government is to authorize and construct a deep waterway to the Western lakes, the nine-foot improvement that this State has entered upon will be wasted labor. We said so two years ago, and many good people thereupon concluded that we were opposing the improvement. Our system of canals must be deepened. That is imperative. And since the deep waterway surveys and plans, if authorized by Congress, would consume some years in their making, there can be no question as to the necessity of continuing with our nine-million-dollar improvements. It will not do to take the risk of the Government's declining the work. But it is obvious that co-operation and mutual understanding would have saved a good deal of money.

The commercial and other reasons for building the canal recommended by the commission need not be restated. It is a great National work of value that cannot be measured. We hope to see Congress speedily appropriate the money for the preliminary engineering labors.

MR. McKINLEY'S NEW SUIT.

It is announced that during the inauguration ceremonies Mr. MCKINLEY will wear a suit of clothing made of worsted goods manufactured at a mill in Connecticut. This is regarded as a matter of such public interest that the fact is reported in telegraphic dispatches to the American press. Why is it unusual or extraordinary that a President should wear cloth of American manufacture at his inauguration? The woolen industry is a prominent and important one in the United States.

Would not all England have been surprised if the London newspapers had told Englishmen yesterday that Lord SALISBURY at the opening of Parliament was wearing a suit of English cloth? If the American woolen manufacturers had not been hampered for years by unwise legislation, and if their industry had not been a football in politics, this announcement about Mr. MCKINLEY's inauguration suit would have been equally surprising and superfluous. For we believe that if the manufacture of woolens had not been burdened, handicapped, and harassed in this country by legislation, the quality of the American product would now be so good and the price so reasonable that Americans in public life would naturally and by preference wear the domestic cloth at all times.

For many years previous to the enactment of the present tariff in 1894 the American manufacturer was burdened and restrained by a heavy duty on those foreign wools which must be an important part of his raw material if he undertakes to make woolen or worsted cloth of the upper grades. The tariff tax on such wools under the McKinley act was 59¼ per cent. of the value, and the law contained vexatious restrictions which are not indicated by the tax percentage. Under such conditions the development of the industry in its higher branches was prevented, for the foreign manufacturer, free to choose from and to blend the wools of the whole world without tax, had in the production and sale of fine cloth advantages which could not be overcome here with the help of even the very high duty (99 per cent. for cloth and 102 per cent. for dress goods) on imported woolens. The disadvantages imposed by the wool duty were very moderately set forth at Washington a few days ago as follows by the Wool Manufacturers' Association:

1. The duty restricted the manufacturer to the narrowest limits in the selection of foreign wools, preventing him from using many blends by which the foreign manufacturer got the best results.
2. This concentration of American purchasers upon a small class of foreign wools increased the price of those wools.
3. This correspondingly enlarged the choice and cheapened the price of the wools used by the foreign manufacturer.
4. All restrictions of the old law upon the importation of wool were devised to embarrass the manufacturer, implying that the whole business of importing wool was tainted with fraud.

After the removal of the wool taxes the manufacturers set out to readjust their industry upon the new basis, and some of them made preparations to meet foreign competition in fine goods. The development of the manufacture of fine woolens and worsteds was necessarily a slow process, owing partly to the fact that the industry had for so many years been affected by and measurably adapted to the old burdensome tax conditions. The general depression of our industries and trade exercised a restraining and discouraging influence, and there was added the fear and even the expectation that the old tax conditions would be restored. Within the last two or three months the manufacturers have clearly perceived that in all probability the restraining taxes would be imposed again a few months hence. Fear during the last year or two, followed recently by a prospect of the reimposition of the taxes, has by no means encouraged the manufacturers to readjust their industry upon a basis of free raw material. Still, some progress has been made, and we think it is indicated by a reduction of the imports of woolens from $55,896,091 in the eleven months ending with November, 1895, to $34,449,599 in the eleven months ending with November last.

This reduction has been confined chiefly to woolen and worsted cloth and dress goods for women and children, as the following figures show:

	11 Months, 1895.	11 Months, 1896.
Cloth	$23,511,681	$13,677,657
Dress goods	20,634,855	12,802,279

We presume that the worsted cloth which Mr. MCKINLEY is to wear testifies by its quality and finish to the advantages which our manufacturers enjoy when they are free to select from and to blend the wools of the world, unrestrained by tax, for we understand that the factory at which it was made uses large quantities of foreign wool. But now the politicians who represent the wool growers demand that duties more than twice as high as the old ones shall be imposed on wool. If they should be successful, a President or any other prominent public man wearing fine American worsted cloth would in the near future be a curiosity.

ADDICKS'S POLITICAL EXPLOIT.

The net result of the political efforts in Delaware of ADDICKS, the Massachusetts "gas man," has been such a division of his party that a free-silver Democrat is elected to the United States Senate, though the State was carried by the Republicans at the election by a plurality of nearly 4,000 in a total vote of about 37,000, which is equivalent to a plurality of 140,000 in New York.

Delaware is a peculiar little State. It has only three counties, and, though they are decidedly unequal in population and wealth, each elects three Senators and seven Representatives, and these thirty men constitute the Legislature. ADDICKS thought it would be easy to capture such a State and thereby get into the United States Senate with no other qualification than plenty of money and of metaphorical "brass." He failed a year ago, and he split his party in the late campaign so that the Democrats got possession of the Legislature with a decided minority of the popular vote.

When the Legislature met there were four Republicans and three Democrats in the Senate and one Republican and six Democrats in the House whose seats were not contested. New Castle County had gone Democratic, but one candidate was on both Republican tickets for Representatives and pulled through. The seven Democrats were elected in Sussex County beyond doubt, but ADDICKS got up a contest all the same. The Democrats were charged with counting out the "union Republicans," or Addicks men, in Kent County, but their count was sustained by the court, with the result of giving the Democrats twenty of the twenty-one members of the House. The same proceedings gave them the two doubtful Senators.

Of course, now the Democrats elect the United States Senator, but ADDICKS has a Legislature of his own, or part of one, made up mostly of contestants who did not get seated. There are only three Senators in his "rump" Legislature, but there are fourteen Representatives. To suppose that ADDICKS will get a seat in the United States Senate from an election by this body of defeated candidates for the Legislature is a little more absurd than it is to suppose that the effort to resurrect DU PONT's claim to the seat will succeed. The Democrat, KENNEY, is a very undesirable Senator, being a thoroughgoing Bryanite and representing only the minority of a minority in Delaware, but he is duly elected as the result of the machinations of ADDICKS, and if the Republicans do not like it ADDICKS is the man to be held responsible. The harm he has done his party in the little State of unequal representation will hardly commend his case to the Republicans in the Senate. They are more likely to resuscitate DU PONT in defiance of all precedents than to seat ADDICKS.

PUBLIC BENEFACTIONS.

Everybody who has not a personal interest in the Fayerweather estate, as heir-at-law or counsel, will be glad of the decision of the Court of Appeals affirming the validity of the testator's will. There has not really been any doubt what his will was. The contest has been entirely upon technical grounds. This, indeed, was true of the contest of the Tilden will, but in that case the courts held that the testator had not expressed his desires in such a way that they could be enforced, and hence they were forced to assign to private purposes a fortune which the man who accumulated it destined to public uses.

The sum released for public uses by this decision, though not so great as the Tilden estate, is large enough to entitle the man who bequeathed it for distribution among twenty colleges to a high place among American public benefactors. Both Europeans and Americans are agreed that such benefactions are commoner on this side of the Atlantic than on the other, and that the ambition to be gratefully remembered which leads a European to "found a family" is more apt to lead an American to found an institution, or, as in the case of Mr. FAYERWEATHER, to enrich many institutions. But there are shining exceptions to the European rule. One of the most notable among these has been furnished by the Swedish engineer NOBEL, who has left a sum estimated at $10,000,000, of which the income is to be annually divided into five prizes, respectively, for the most important discoveries in physics, chemistry, and medicine, the most deserving work of letters, and the greatest contribution to the cause of peace. There are very few American public benefactions which exceed this in amount. The utility of the bequest, from the testator's point of view, is more doubtful. But as the decision is in each case left to some Scandinavian tribunal, the annual distribution of $300,000 in prizes may safely be expected to promote a "boom" of science and art in Sweden and Norway.

A clergyman at the inauguration of a Governor of South Carolina praying that the State be delivered from "lynching," and the Governor pointing to the school system of New England as a weapon more potent for supremacy than any other, form a striking spectacle. "South Carolina," said Gov. ELLERBE, "has not yet regained her once proud position in this great Republic. She can never regain it until her people, rising above all partisan hatred, unite in one heroic effort to make our system of public instruction inferior to none."

The bill amending the statutes relating to patents which was passed in the House on Monday embodies in the law a reform in procedure which was instituted some time ago under executive order by the present Commissioner of Patents. The bill provides that the term of two years within which an applicant for a patent must complete his application or respond to the action of the Patent Office upon it shall be reduced to six months. This change was made a year or two ago, as we have said, by the Commissioner, and he has since been sustained by a court decision. It was by a very objectionable use of the old term of two years on the part of applicants or by corporations owning their applications that the issue of important patents was delayed for a long series of years in order that control established by existing patents might be prolonged for as many years as possible by the delayed issue of patents relating to the same subject. The delay in the case of the Berliner telephone patent was an example of the manner in which advantage of the two years' term was taken by the owners of inventors' applications.

There is no occasion for any prolonged investigation to find out whether there are such things as trusts and "combines," or to ascertain whether any of them carry on their operations within this State. There has been much inquiry and accumulation of knowledge on the subject heretofore, and a new legislative investigation would have very much the appearance of a device to stave off legislation. Whatever legislation may be desirable and just against such combinations of capital to restrain competition or to control production and prices, assuming them to exist as alleged, would be quite harmless if it should turn out that they did not exist. It might serve the useful purpose of deterring their formation. Moreover, the real investigation in any case would have to be made under the law and take a judicial character in order to produce practical effect, and all the previous legislative inquiry would go for nothing. If anti-trust legislation is called for at this session there is no occasion for preceding it with much investigation. Much investigation can really have no purpose except to prevent legislation.

A Bright, Clean Paper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A bright, clean paper is THE NEW YORK TIMES, with a large percentage of all the news. How any one whose time is of value can waste it in reading the "rot" published by some of your contemporaries is beyond my understanding.

F. W. BARKER,
Cashier of the Robert Gere Bank.
Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1897.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Unfair as it doubtless is to ascribe much significance to assertions of political views by persons vile enough to break into a public school and wreck its furniture, yet one cannot help noting with the contrary of surprise the fact that those Paterson scoundrels who amused themselves in this way wrote on the blackboard before they left: "We are Bryan men." As these fellows are not men at all, but simply stupid brutes, the statement is obviously untrue, at least in part. Still—well, there are vast possibilities in a party whose followers must of necessity have a feeling of hostility toward an institution where the multiplication table is taught, and it is not necessary to deny that these Patersonians probably voted for BRYAN, even though one does not go to the length of asserting that he believes they did.

—Although, contrary to the general impression, France's population is neither decreasing nor even stationary, and never has been, yet something almost as ominous is revealed by the census taken in last March, the results of which are now officially reported. It shows no sign of a recovery in the birth rate. On the contrary, the annual increment of population is declining in a ratio which seems for the last generation to follow a mathematical law of retrogression. From 1891 to 1896 the population of France, with Corsica, but not Algeria, has risen from 38,342,948 to 38,517,975. The increase was 175,000, or only 35,000 a year, about one in a thousand. Allowance must be made, however, as many more Frenchmen are in the colonies as soldiers or settlers than in 1891. On the other hand, the small increment of population is distributed entirely among the small towns, while the larger towns are growing at the expense of the country. In sixty-three out of eighty-seven departments, population has actually fallen off. Paris boasts an increase of 80,000, a like number being added to its suburbs. The Paris district gains, in fact, more than the increment for the whole country. Lyons has grown by 28,000, and Marseilles, which some day will become the second city of France, by 38,000. The number of foreigners fell from 1,115,214 in 1886 to 1,101,798 in 1891, and is now at 1,027,491.

—Last Winter we had occasion to criticise the people of Northfield, Vt., with some severity because of the remissness they were showing in keeping up the reputation of their town. Northfield never had many claims to fame, but it did early in this Nation's history develop a breed of thermometers so able that their achievements made the name of the place familiar to every inhabitant of the United States. These instruments had the zero mark at the top of their scale, and the result was that when there was only a wholesome nip to the air elsewhere, the Northfieldians were able to vaunt themselves upon a temperature ranging anywhere from —10° to —75°. Apparently sated with glory, they allowed other towns, including even Poughkeepsie, to outdo them last year in making astonishing reports of cold, and the result was that Northfield almost passed out of the memory of men. It is pleasant to see that this mistaken policy has been abandoned, and that again the Weather Bureau is forced to confess that for a real chill one must penetrate those high hills southwest of Montpelier to where Northfield lies in its little valley, and for about six months out of the twelve gives a close and lifelike imitation of Nova Zembia. Yesterday the record was —14°, nothing very remarkable, indeed, but far below the record of any would-be rival. This is as it should be. Chicago has more inhabitants than Northfield, Boston has an east wind more penetrative than the Roentgen rays, Philadelphia rejoices in marble doorsteps, and Brooklyn has escaped the arrows of sarcasm by becoming a part of New York, but none of them can ever compete with the Vermont wonder in cold snaps, so long as the villagers see to it that their thermometers do not lapse into idleness.

PERSONAL.

—Bullfighters make more money than anybody else in Spain, their salaries being much greater than the incomes of any except the highest of the nobles, and comparing fairly well even with the stealings of colonial officials. In the past year a toreador named GUERRITA appeared 68 times and pocketed 306,000 francs. Another, REVERTE, has made 38 appearances and netted 143,500 francs, while MAZZANTINI, with 20 battles to his credit, took 131,000 francs, BOMBITA 120,000 francs, and ALGABIGNO 115,000 francs. Taking into account the value of the bulls and the cost of transport, it is estimated that Spain each year spends more than five millions on this so-called sport. Over a thousand bulls were killed by the chosen few of the public, who only number twenty-three throughout the whole country.

—GEORGE MASON LEE, the young man who has just run counter to all the traditions of his family by failing at West Point to prove that he has in him the making of a soldier, is not, as some papers have stated, a grandson of ROBERT E. LEE. FITZHUGH LEE, the boy's father, is a nephew, not a son, of the great Confederate General. The children of the latter are Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS LEE, President of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.; ROBERT E. LEE, Jr., and Miss MILDRED LEE. Another son, W. H. F. LEE, once Congressman from the Alexandria District, is dead. The first-named and oldest son has the military bearing that distinguished his father, but he is a bachelor, and there is said to be no promise in the sons of W. H. F. LEE of attaining their grandfather's fame, their tastes being in no sense military. There is a tendency in some of the Southern papers to see in young LEE's disaster a disgrace to his name, but that is unduly harsh. The requirements for success at West Point nowadays are not only more severe than in the past, but they are very different, and it is quite possible that more than one of the famous LEES would have found it hard to meet them.

—"General" BOOTH of the Salvation Army recently visited Mr. GLADSTONE at Hawarden and had a long conversation with the veteran statesman on the work and methods of the great organization of which he is the irresponsible and somewhat despotic head. The "General," who has a keen appreciation of opportunities for making "copy" that will be read, has since written out and published a long report of this interview. The most interesting part of it is that in which Mr. BOOTH explains how his successor will be selected. Under the army regulations, it seems, careful arrangements have been made to prevent any lapse of authority, or any rivalry among competitors ambitious to secure a position so powerful and profitable. "The General for the time being," said Mr. BOOTH, meaning himself, of course, "nominates his successor in writing, and the document is sealed up and placed in the hands of the army's solicitors, whose duty it is to deposit the document unopened in a place of security. Its contents are known only to the General himself, and he has the power to change the appointment at any time, as his judgment might direct." Mr. GLADSTONE listened to these statements, and then asked whether any arrangements had been made to give legal force to such a procedure. "Yes," said Mr. BOOTH, "a deed has been drawn after much thought, settled by eminent counsel, and enrolled in the High Court." Thus every precaution has been taken to preserve the authority of the present ruler of the army up to the very moment of his demise, and, indeed, to increase it as that moment approaches, for the succession to his place can only fall to one willing and able to keep in favor till the very end.

SOME CLEVER WATER COLORS.

That versatile artist, author and raconteur, F. Hopkinson Smith, has placed on exhibition at the Avery Galleries, 368 Fifth Avenue, the result of his annual trip abroad in search of artistic material for his facile and clever brush. Thirty-nine water colors, whose subjects Mr. Smith found in Constantinople, Venice, Moscow, and Holland, form the most interesting and enjoyable exhibition of work in the lighter medium which the artist has yet displayed, and the visitor will find an hour spent in studying these charming transcriptions of scenes and incidents in the Orient, in the Queen of the Adriatic, in the City of the Czars, and in the misty lowlands, pass only too quickly.

A general criticism regarding the collection would be that the work as a whole is rather more serious and careful, and that the color, particularly in the Holland examples, is deeper and truer than in the past, but combined with these added merits are to be found all that vigor of drawing and quick artistic perception of composition, color, and atmosphere, which, in a way, render Mr. Smith's water colors unique and delightful to every one, no matter whether he or she be an expert or simply a lover of the beautiful. It is impossible to say more regarding the present exhibition than to single out individual examples which impress one the most from an individual view point. Perhaps, from a strict art standpoint, Mr. Smith's scenes in Holland are the best. Pitched in a low key, as befits the misty, moisture-laden atmosphere of the Netherlands, they have more sentiment and finer qualities of tone than those in Venice, Moscow, or the Orient, where "white suns shine upon whiter walls," and where the colors are all sharp and high.

Of the scenes in Constantinople, probably the best are "The Golden Horn," "An Open Air Café—Stamboul," "A Windy Day on the Bosphorus," and "On the Stamboul Shore." The two last pictures are full of movement of wind and water, and are breezy and delightful. Particularly noticeable is the sky on "A Windy Day," with its soft and lovely blues toning in with the bluer water of the famous Strait, and the movement of the white clouds overhead.

Of the Venetian scenes, "A Still Canal" and "By the Garden Wall," while they may not perhaps justify the title of "the American Rico," which has been somewhat thoughtlessly applied to Mr. Smith, in color, sentiment, and atmosphere, are quite as satisfying and delightful as are any examples of the great painter of Venice. Particularly good also are "On the Lagoon," with its fine distance; "A Sunny Morning" and the "Lifting of the Fog," the last an exquisite study, soft and delicious in color and full of sentiment. The "Public Garden," the "Fruit Market," and the "Boat Landing" are all filled with sunlight and color, and to study them on some gray Winter morning transports one almost instantly to that favored clime, "Where southern suns more warmly shine." The two scenes in Moscow are studies of the "Church Where the Czar Was Crowned" and of the "Shrine of St. Iversk," both strongly drawn and filled with white light.

Of the pictures of Holland "A Gray Day," "After the Rain," "Along the Canal—Dordrecht," and "A Misty Morning" are the best. The last is really a tonal study, and all should add much to Mr. Smith's reputation. He has been quick to seize upon the artistic possibilities in the grouping of the old canalboats in "Along the Canal," and the drawing and color of the sterns of two of the quaint old craft are both remarkably fine.

In fact, so good are Mr. Smith's pictures of Holland that it may not be amiss to express the hope and wish that he will devote his next annual trip abroad to a further exploitation of Holland as he sees it. He knows his Venice and his Orient well, and although one may not tire of the charming renditions of the scenery and life of Constantinople and Venice which he has now given us for some years past, one might be better pleased with more of the Holland pictures than he now displays. The collection, after it has been shown here until Jan. 30, will be taken to Boston, and afterward to Philadelphia, and possibly to Chicago.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS' DISPLAY.

It is announced that the nineteenth annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists will open at the Fine Arts Gallery, in West Fifty-seventh Street, on Sunday, March 28, and will remain open until and including Saturday, May 1. The pictures will be received at the gallery on Monday and Tuesday, March 15 and 16. Friday, March 26, has been selected as press and varnishing day, and the annual reception will take place on Saturday, March 27. The Hanging Committee this year is composed of Messrs. J. Appleton Brown, Herbert Denman, and Irving R. Wiles. All pictures intended for competition for the Webb prize must be designated by a "W." on the card accompanying them when sent in, and all those which are entered for the Shaw prize must have an "S." on the same card. The Webb prize of $300 will be awarded by vote of the jury to the best landscape in the exhibition, painted by an American artist under forty years of age, and the Shaw fund of $1,500 will be devoted to the purchase of a figure composition painted in oil by an American artist, to be selected by the jury, and which will become the property of Mr. Samuel T. Shaw, the donor of the fund.

A NATION'S NEED.

E. W. Dutcher in Milwaukee Wisconsin.

God never fails to find the man,
When mighty deeds are waiting
For full perfection of His plan,
Some new, sublime creating—
When wrong has trampled o'er the land,
And burdens hard oppress it,
The men are there on every hand,
To go in and possess it.

To-day His voice is heard, and some
Have hearkened to its calling;
O men heroic, listen—come,
On you the need is falling;
Come to the field of active strife,
With brain and heart on fire;
A nation looks to you for life,
In you is its desire.

Put self aside, O man, to-day,
Be blind to all ambition;
'Tis God who calls; no hand can stay
His will till its fruition;
Your strength is needed in this hour
When truth and best endeavor
Are called to wield a mighty power,
And build to last forever.

Come at the call; some future day,
When human wrongs are righted,
Our land reclaimed from error's sway,
Its heroes shall be knighted;
And priceless coronets of fame,
No kings of earth are wearing,
Shall bear untarnished every name,
In all its triumphs sharing.

ALVENA SUNK ON THE BAR

Run Into by the British Queen When Leaving the Harbor.

A MISTAKE ABOUT SIGNALS.

No Persons Lost or Hurt, but a Probability that the Wrecked Steamship Cannot Be Saved.

The Atlas Line steamer Alvena, bound for Haiti and West Indian ports, was run into yesterday by the Phoenix Line steamer British Queen, bound in from Antwerp. The collision occurred at the junction of the Swash and Bay Ridge Ship Channels, about two miles east of Sandy Hook shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Alvena now lies, with her decks awash, on Sandy Hook Bar, with slight chance, in the opinion of harbor sailors, of being saved. Her sister ship, the Alisa, lies on the bottom off Fort Hamilton, with masts and spars above water, where she was beached last March after collision in a fog with the French Line steamship La Bourgogne.

The cause of the collision yesterday could not be ascertained with certainty, as the Masters of both vessels refused to talk. There was a clear sky, little wind, and a smooth sea, and every buoy was visible at a long distance. No one was lost, and no one was hurt. The British Queen is damaged about her bow. The Alvena has a large hole in her port side abaft amidship.

The Alvena, with only two passengers and a full general cargo, left her pier at the foot of West Twenty-sixth Street soon after noon. She proceeded down the bay through the ship channel, turned into the Swash Channel, which affords a short cut to the bar for vessels of her draft, and was approaching the intersection of the Swash Channel with the Bayside Main Ship Channel, when the British Queen was seen coming across the bar, in Gedney's Channel. The incoming vessel, on reaching the point where Gedney's Channel meets the Bayside Channel, of which it is a continuation, blew her whistle to indicate which side she would pass the Alvena, and the latter responded.

A Misunderstanding of Signals.

The British Queen came on then through the Bayside Channel, while the Alvena's path was at right angles, so that in the ordinary course of events she would have passed out of the Swash Channel, across the Bayside Channel to the South Channel, which forms a continuation of the Swash. There had been a misunderstanding of signals—"cross signals" the pilots called it—and the British Queen, instead of crossing the bow of the Alvena, as she was evidently trying to do, or of going astern, as Capt. Dow, of the Alvena, intended she should do, struck the Atlas Line steamship.

Capt. Smith had ordered the engines of the British Queen reversed as soon as he saw the collision was imminent, and his helm was put hard to starboard, to bring the vessels as near parallel as possible and avert a head-on blow, while the Alvena was steaming full speed ahead to clear the other vessel if possible, and her helm was put hard aport, to keep her off. These manoeuvres were executed too late to be of any avail, for the British Queen struck nearly head-on.

There was great excitement on the Alvena, but the Captain managed to have his men close the watertight bulkheads. Then all hands scampered to the upper deck, and some of the seamen began cutting away the boats. There were various steam craft about at the time, including the ocean-going tug Edwin Luckenbach, the tug Emperor, and the steam pilot boat Walter Adams, the last-named in charge of Capt. Owen Hennessey. The Emperor was the first alongside.

The Alvena had begun to settle aft, and Capt. Arnold of the Emperor shouted to Capt. Dow to make for the bar and beach his vessel. The advice was followed. The inner side of the bar was about three-quarters of a mile distant to the eastward. The closing of the bulkhead compartments had thus far kept water out of the engine room, and the stokers and fireroom crew returned to work. The vessels had got clear of each other within two minutes, and twenty minutes later the stumps of the vessel grated on the bottom in twenty feet of water. The engines were then stopped, and the men in the fire and engine rooms were glad to get out, as the water had begun to come through the ill-fitting bulkhead doors.

The Alvena Sunk.

The Alvena had been drawing about eighteen feet of water, and the forward end soon settled also, so that she rested on an even keel. It left her main deck just above the water, then at low tide. Her crew, however, in their fear had jumped to the Emperor. Capt. Dow ordered them back and they returned.

The British Queen had come to anchor meantime, but, finding that life was not in danger, owing to the presence of so many other craft, weighed anchor and proceeded to her berth in Hoboken.

Count De La Motte, the Marine Observer at Sandy Hook, who was the first one ashore to discover the collision, at once telegraphed to the city, and the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company's steamer Hustler was dispatched to lend assistance. Capt. Patterson of the Sandy Hook Life-Saving Station got his boat out, and his crew was towed out to the Alvena by the army tug Ordnance. His assistance was not required, but his men helped the Alvena's crew in lowering away the steamer's four boats, which were then tied alongside for use in emergency.

Meanwhile the pilot boat Adams had come up. It was the Adams which recently took all hands off the fishing excursion boat Hazel Kirke when she struck on the rocks and sank until she was awash of the tail of the Romer Shoal, which forms one of the banks of the Swash Channel. Capt. Hennessey of the Adams offered to take off all hands and any property. The mails, navigating instruments, a quantity of furniture and baggage, and thirty-three of the officers and men and the two passengers were accordingly transferred to her. The passengers were Charles J. Vantier and Alfred Lecoint. Capt. Dow and a dozen of the seamen remained aboard.

The Decks Below Water.

By 6 o'clock the rising of the tide had covered the decks with two feet of water throughout the greater part of the vessel's length, but leaving her awash forward and aft, while the deckhouses were above the water about four feet. They were nearly awash at 8:30 o'clock, when the tide was flood. The Captain and men made themselves as comfortable as possible in the pilot house and about the bridge, which were still dry. There was fortunately little sea, and the wind was blowing only a light breeze.

There were evidences of the size of the hole in the Alvena's side for half a mile around, in the form of wreckages and cases of cargo. There was nothing for the Hustler to do when she arrived, and she returned to the city. The tug Wendell Goodwin, in the employ of the Atlas Line, went down to the vessel in the early evening to lie alongside for the night, and to house and feed the Captain and men who staid by her.

Mrs. Cameron, the stewardess of the Alvena, was the only woman aboard. She said that she was a bit afraid, and just went up on the bridge and staid till taken off.

Statement from the British Queen.

When the British Queen reached her dock in Hoboken, at 5:30 o'clock, Agent Oswald Sanderson of the Phoenix Line was on the wharf, and at once boarded her and went to Capt. Smith's cabin. After an interview with the Captain, Mr. Sanderson gave out the following statement as coming from the Captain:

"About 2:15 o'clock, when bound in from sea, and in Gedney Channel, we came in collision with the Alvena, bound out. Our vessel was in charge of a regular pilot. Immediately after the collision we came to anchor to render assistance, if needed, and to inspect the extent of our injuries. We found considerable damage to our starboard bow. Seeing that there was ample assistance alongside the Alvena, and that there was no immediate danger to our ship, we hoisted our anchor and proceeded to our berth. The full extent of our injuries cannot be ascertained until the cargo is discharged."

Pilot Van Pelt's Explanation.

Pilot Van Pelt, who was bringing the British Queen into port, said that they were coming through Gedney Channel when they sighted the Alvena about 3,000 feet away.

"The Alvena was coming out through the Swash Channel," he said, "and we signaled her that we would turn into the Bayside Channel, crossing her bow. She answered with two blasts of the whistle, and we went ahead. Just before we reached the point where Gedney Channel turns into the Bayside, and where the Swash Channel crosses, the Alvena ported her helm and started across our bow into the southern outward channel. We reversed our engines and made every effort to prevent the collision, but struck the Alvena in her port quarter, cutting a hole in her."

Capt. Smith stated that he had a crew of forty-five men and carried a general cargo of about 2,000 tons. There were two passengers—H. Beattie, who gave his address as Adelphi Hotel, this city, and A. Olff of 2,200 State Street, Chicago.

An examination of the British Queen last night showed that she was only slightly injured, and that her cargo had not been damaged. Her port bow had two dents in it, and on the starboard bow the plates were bent in close to the stem, and there was a hole about three feet above the water line, where a fluke of her bow anchor had been driven through.

As Third Officer Ansel Saw It.

The pilot boat Adams reached the Atlas Line pier about 7:15 o'clock. Among those on board was Third Officer Ansel of the Alvena.

"It looks as though she ran us down deliberately," said the officer. "I was on the bridge with Capt. Dow. We saw the Queen two miles away, and there was all the sea room anybody could ask for. We were making ten or eleven knots, heading sou'-sou'east, and the Queen perhaps west-sou'west. We kept straight on our course, and when the Queen got too near we slacked our speed to give her a chance to cross our bows. When she did not alter her course we cracked on full steam to get out of the way if possible, but she caught us on the port quarter, cutting the Alvena to the centre and below the water line. She could easily have avoided us by sheering to starboard."

Boatmen were of the opinion that the British Queen had blown two whistles, as her pilot declared, indicating that she would cross the Alvena's bow, but had misunderstood the Alvena's reply. The Alvena was entitled, under the rules of the road to cross the British Queen's bow, as that would have taken her to the right. Had she responded with two whistles to the British Queen, that would have indicated that she gave way. As she really tried to cross the other vessel's bow, it was believed that she had replied with only one whistle, and that the signal had been misunderstood. On this point those aboard her are silent, however. They say they slacked up to allow the other to pass, and this fact may have led to the mistake, if mistake there was, on the part of the British Queen's pilot.

The Alvena is a single-screw, iron vessel, schooner rigged, of 1,741 gross tonnage, 274 feet long, 32 feet beam, and 24 feet depth. She was built in Glasgow in 1870, and is owned by the Atlas Steamship Company of Liverpool. Her agents here are Pim, Forwood & Kellock of 24 State Street.

The British Queen, which is a comparatively new vessel, is a schooner-rigged steamer of 4,388 tons, 410 feet in length, 47 feet beam, was built at Newcastle in 1890, and is owned by the British Shipowners' Company, (Limited,) Liverpool.

Accidents Numerous There.

Collisions and accidents have been numerous in the vicinity of the scene of yesterday's collision. Not far from it the barge Andrew Jackson was sunk by another vessel, and the Cunard steamer Umbria subsequently struck the Jackson's wreck.

The recent collision between the steamships Creole and Hindoo was at the other end of the Swash Channel.

While it is possible that, if the sea remains as smooth as at present, the Alvena can be raised, tugboat men who saw her said that they feared she would share the fate of the Alisa, all efforts to raise which have failed. Other vessels of the line which have fared badly were the Atlas, which was sunk about eight years ago in the North River, off Liberty Street, and the Alene, which stove in her bow by running into the monitor Nantucket, which was lying at anchor off Bedlow's Island. That was over ten years ago. It happened at night, and the monitor, which had just been brought up from the South to be laid up at the Navy Yard, looked like a coal barge. She was out of the anchorage grounds. There was much surprise on the Alene when, instead of sinking the unrecognized craft, she found a hole in her own bow that necessitated beaching on the Jersey flats, while the monitor remained in her place unscathed.

SALE OF ROBERTS PAINTINGS.

Pictures Brought Better Prices Than Had Been Expected.

At the auction sale of the Marshall O. Roberts collection of paintings and statuary in Chickering Hall last evening eighty-nine canvases were disposed of for a total of $8,764. The leading picture dealers and a few representatives of public art museums throughout the country were in attendance, but there was a notable absence of leading art connoisseurs and collectors. John Patterson, one of the executors of the Roberts estate, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Endicott were also at the sale.

There was only a sentimental and historical interest in the pictures sold last evening, which, almost without exception, were products of a school of art no longer fashionable. The prices realized, however, were rather better, on the whole, than had been anticipated. The average price obtained for the poorer examples was $50, and for the better $100 each.

Daniel Huntington's allegorical canvas, "Mercy's Dream," brought the best figure of the sale, $525, and was purchased by George H. Story of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The lowest figure reached was $4, for a tiny fruit piece, "Cherries," by Fleld. Pollak's "Three Princesses" sold for $55 and Leutze's "Triumph of the Cross" to D. Huber, Jr., for $100.

The pictures which brought the best prices, after Huntington's "Mercy's Dream," with their buyers, were as follows: "Off the Coast of France," by M. F. H. De Haas, to Mr. Rafaelli, $250; "La de Brienz," by Roffalen, to T. Underhill, $250; "Mother and Child," by Edward Frére, to Mr. Rothschild, $130; "Orchard Pasture," by James Hart, to D. Huber, Jr., $200; "Sunset on Katahdin," by F. E. Church, to T. Underhill, $370; "Candle Light," by Van Schendel, to Mr. Raffaelli, $170; "In the Catskills," by A. B. Durand, to T. Underhill, $150; "Barred Out," by O. Weber, to T. Underhill $230; "John Knox and Queen Mary," by Leutze, to D. Huber, Jr., $180; "Queen Elizabeth and Earl Leicester," by Pinelli, $200; "Embarkation of the Pilgrims," by R. W. Weir, to D. Huber, Jr., $500; "Old Homestead," by James Hart, $310; "Marble Quarries, Carrara," by Poingdestre, to D. Huber, $300; "Marie de Medici Visiting Rubens's Studio," by Schaefels, to Charles Parsons, $210, and "Fortune Teller," by Phillip, to James Hardie, $230.

Daniel Huntington's "Good Samaritan," a picture famous in its day, only brought $90.

Leutze's "Washington Crossing the Delaware" and sixteen pieces of sculpture will be sold at this evening's auction, but will not be shown in Chickering Hall.

POWDER MAGAZINE EXPLODES.

Buildings Nine Miles Away Shaken, but No One Killed.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 19.—The planing mill of the Dixie Mill Company, about five miles above the city, on Mobile River, was burned this afternoon. The plant was valued at about $50,000, and was insured for about $25,000.

Sparks set fire to the city magazine across the Louisville and Nashville Railroad tracks from the mill, and about 5 o'clock residents of this city were startled by a tremendous explosion which broke glass in many houses in the northern part of the city, and as far out as the convent in Summerville, about nine miles from the scene of the explosion. Men at work on the tower of the convent were almost shaken off, and in some parts of the city chimneys were knocked down.

At the time of the explosion there were 50,000 pounds of powder and 300 pounds of dynamite stored in the magazine. So far as known, no one was killed or seriously injured.

Annual Meeting of Accountants.

The annual meeting of the American Association of Accountants took place last night at the Waldorf. After the meeting dinner was served, toasts were drunk, and speeches were made. These officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Frank Broaker; Vice President—W. S. Davies; Treasurer—L. H. Conant, and Secretary—T. Cullen Roberts.

BISHOP KEANE'S SUCCESSOR

The New Rector of the Catholic University Installed.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Dr. Conaty Makes an Inaugural Speech Which Is Full of Promise for the Future of the Institution He Will Rule.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty of Worcester, Mass., was installed as Rector of the Catholic University of America this afternoon. The exercises took place in the assembly room of the McMahon Hall of Philosophy, where a large and distinguished audience had gathered. Among those comprising it were Senator and Mrs. Carter, Senator and Mrs. Roach, Senator Smith, Commissioner of Pensions D. I. Murphy, the wives of the Brazilian and Mexican Ministers; Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, and Señora Andrade; the Marquis de Chambrun and the Marquise de Chambrun, Miss Fair and Miss Goelet of New York, Gen. Thomas O. Vincent, United States Army; Bishop Hurst of the Methodist University, and representatives of the local and near-by educational institutions; Major John Byrne of New York, Major John D. Kelley of Brooklyn, John McGuire, Surveyor of the Port of New York; the Rev. Father Lavelle, rector of the New York Cathedral; Gen. Lloyd Bryce, the Rev. B. S. Conaty of Springfield, a brother of Dr. Conaty; Miss K. C. Conaty, his sister, and several priests from Massachusetts.

On the platform with Dr. Conaty were a number of distinguished Catholic clergymen, including Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, Bishop-elect Prendergast of Philadelphia, Mgr. Martinelli, the Papal Delegate; Bishop Donahue of Wheeling, Bishop Beaver of Springfield, the Right Rev. John Farley, Auxiliary Bishop of New York; Mgr. Griffin of Worcester, Mgr. McMahon of the Catholic University, and Mgr. McGinnis of Boston.

The proceedings began at 4 o'clock. The pontifical brief of appointment, dated Nov. 23, 1896, which already has been published, was read by Prof. Daniel W. Shea, Secretary of the University Senate.

Cardinal Gibbons's Speech.

The remarks of Cardinal Gibbons were largely devoted to eulogistic references. Pope Leo and Bishop Keane he called "the two founders of the university." Dr. Garrigan, the vice rector, was also heartily praised. Referring to Dr. Conaty, the Cardinal congratulated him on his appointment, referred to the high esteem in which he was held by men of high station at Worcester and in Massachusetts, making particular reference to Senator Hoar, the Governor of Massachusetts, and the Mayor of Worcester. Then, turning to Dr. Conaty, he said:

"May your Administration be a blessing to religion and education. Let the watchword of the Catholic University be revelation and science, religion and patriotism, God and our country. If I had the privilege of modifying the Constitution of the United States, I would not expunge or alter a single paragraph, a single line, or a single word of that immortal instrument. The Constitution is admirably adapted to the growth and expansion of the Catholic religion, and the Catholic religion is admirably adapted to the genius of the Constitution. They fit together like two links in the same chain."

The university, said the Cardinal, did not have to look to the Government in order to shape its action. The only restriction on it was the limits to its own purse. "Here, thank God," he added, "our Government holds over us the arm of its protection without interfering with our God-given liberties as expounders of the Divine law." In conclusion, his Eminence made a plea that those connected with the university be vindicators not only of religion and science, but also of "the civil and political institutions of our beloved country."

His references to Bishop Keane and Dr. Conaty were applauded. Then the Very Rev. Philip J. Garrigan, Vice Rector of the university, presented to Dr. Conaty the book of constitutions and the university seal.

Dr. Conaty's Address.

Dr. Conaty was applauded loudly when he rose to deliver his inaugural discourse. He was applauded frequently, and evidently made an excellent impression. He said, in part:

"The university is for the Church in America, and hence is American in the very best sense of Americanism, having as the circle of its benefiting our American Catholic people, that it may ever stand as a Catholic and American institution, teaching to all men the blessings alike of our holy faith and of our political rights and privileges as citizens of the Republic, which is to us the home of our liberties and the goal of our political aspirations. It is Catholic and American, that thus our Church and our country may be blessed by its work and enjoy the fruits of its ripe scholarship under the enlightened guidance of that Church to which Christ has promised the ever-abiding presence of the spirit of truth.

"That our country, with its advance in general education, should have a Catholic university where all undergraduate studies should be set aside is no little credit to the ambition of our episcopate for its higher education in the true sense of the word. It is the rival of no college or university, but the complement of them all, demanding as it does the work of college and university alike as an entrance condition. It completes and crowns the work of our best universities. It and Clark University of Worcester are the two universities which claim to be and are the only purely post-graduate schools in this country. Clark is limited to certain branches of science, but the Catholic university goes beyond Clark in this, that while it deals with post-graduate sciences, it has also its post-graduate divinity, technology, and law, and in time will have its post-graduate courses in medicine. Alone it stands upon the mountain top, the capital of the Nation, beckoning to all votaries of higher knowledge to come to its halls for the highest culture in all branches of intellectual endeavor, under the inspiration of the great mother Church to whom was given by the Saviour the commission to teach the world for all time.

Religion Stands by Truth.

"It proclaims to all men that there are no heights reached, no results attained, no facts demonstrated, no researches made, that will not find in the Catholic Church blessing and encouragement. There is no secret in nature that can offer danger to truth. There is no investigation which can not be made to lead to the strengthening of faith.

"Let us remember what the fathers of the Vatican Council said:

"'Far be it from the Church to hamper the cultivation of human arts and sciences. She, on the contrary, comes to their aid and encourages them. For she does not ignore nor does she despise the advantages of life that have accrued from them. She confesses, on the contrary, that the sciences, coming as they do from God, if they are properly treated, can by means of Divine grace, lead back to God.'

"In such work stands our university as the great teacher of teachers, to open the ways that lead to the highest knowledge and to shape the minds and lives of the leaders of the people, to study the history of men in all ages, to compare the results of all science, to sift all investigations, to find the facts of human endeavor in every field of knowledge, to show to the world the beauty and the magnificence of the great truth of God.

"Our Catholic American University—may it prosper, and add laurel on laurel to its wreath of glory and renown, that it may realize the ideals of the great Leo and the fondest hopes of our episcopate, our clergy, and our people, and be the pride of our glorious Republic."

After the exercises Dr. Conaty held a reception in the rotunda of McMahon Hall. Among the congratulatory telegrams he received was this one from Bishop Keane, dated Rome: "Cordial greetings, prosit."

Corporation Elections.

UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.—At a special meeting Director James Horton was elected President, to succeed the late Mark Hoyt.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.—Trustees of Class of 1900 — Edward King, G. G. Williams, Charles H. Leland, Richard T. Wilson, George B. Carhart, Chauncey M. Depew, and Robert Goelet.

MME. MELBA IS GOING HOME.

She Will There Seek Rest Her Physicians Prescribe as Indispensable for Recovery.

Acting under the advice of her physician, Mme. Melba will leave New York Saturday on La Bourgogne, and rest. She will probably return to America in time for the Chicago season and for the supplementary season here.

A consultation was held yesterday at the Manhattan Hotel, where Mme. Melba is, between Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis and Dr. Polk, and they advised the prima donna to take absolute rest until she has regained her health and vigor.

Mr. Grau received a certificate from Dr. Curtis yesterday afternoon, in which the physician says: "This is to certify that Madame Melba is suffering from a severe constitutional depression, following the recent attack of influenza she has experienced. Her vocal chords are also in such a state that after having consulted the best talent to be found among my confrères, both as regards her constitution and her throat, I have advised Madame Melba that she should take an absolute rest for a period of at least two months."

Mme. Melba also wrote to Mr. Grau as follows:

Hotel Manhattan,
Jan. 19, 1897.

"Dear Mr. Grau: I have disappointed the public so often this season, I have put you to so much inconvenience, and I am so ill that I think it is only justice to the public, you, and myself, to ask you to allow me to go home and rest, which I feel convinced is the only thing will cure me. You can imagine how unhappy I am to have to write this, but I feel it is necessary. Will you kindly inform the press and the public of my decision, and thank them for all their kindness to me?

"Thanking you for all your kindness and courtesy, believe me,

"Your sincere, but very sad friend,
"NELLIE MELBA.

"P. S.—I am confident that I will be able to return in two months, perhaps earlier, and resume my duties in your company."

Change in Opera Programmes.

In consequence of the absence of Mme. Melba a change in the programmes for Saturday afternoon and evening in the Metropolitan Opera House has been made. Instead of "Rigoletto" on Saturday afternoon, "Mefistofele" will be substituted, with the following artists: Calvé and Mantelli, Cremonini and Plançon. For Saturday night "Les Huguenots" has been substituted, with Litvinne, Olitzka, Bauermeister, and Marie Engle, and Lassalle, Ceppi, Ancona, Bars, Viviani, Vaschetti, Vanni, Corsi, and Edouard de Reszke.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Pitkin—Morse.

At the Church of the Puritans, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, last evening, Maud Livingston Morse, daughter of G. Livingston Morse of Yonkers, N. Y., was married to Dr. Lucien Pitkin. The Rev. Dr. Young, pastor of the church, assisted by Dr. Thompson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. The bride, dressed in white corded silk, trimmed with point lace, entered the church on the arm of her cousin, Sydney B. Morse. She wore a tulle veil and carried a large bunch of bridal roses. Miss Edna Morse, the maid of honor, wore a gown of green organdie and mousseline de soie. Her bouquet was of white hyacinths. The bridesmaids all wore costumes of white organdie and mousseline de soie, and carried bouquets of maiden hair ferns. They were Miss Caroline Pitkin, Miss Josephine Pitkin, Miss Estelle Fetley, Miss May Morse, Miss Emily Finck, and Miss Elsie Morse. William H. Lockwood was best man. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother, 34 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. The bride is a granddaughter of Sydney B. Morse, founder of The Observer, and the grandniece of Prof. Morse of telegraphic fame. Among those who attended the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Finck, Mr. Carroll Bradstreet, Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. William Morse, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Morse, Gilbert Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Plummer, Miss Richardson, Miss Emily Finck, Jr., and Mrs. Charles L. Young, Miss Elizabeth Bradstreet, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bennett, Mrs. James Porter, Miss Porter, Mrs. Sydney E. Morse, Miss Keugh, Dr. and Mrs. Bashford Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Aspinwall Hodge, Jr., Mr. Judson Hopkins, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Odell.

Schloemann—Schlomann.

Miss Minna Schlomann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Schlomann, was married to Charles Schloemann in the Park Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, last evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury. The bride was given away by her father. She was attired in white satin, trimmed with Duchesse lace, and tulle veil, secured with a diamond butterfly, gift of the bridegroom. Miss Frances Bristol was the maid of honor. Miss Bertha and Miss Laura Schlomann acted as flower girls.

The bridesmaids were Miss Emma Gouze, Miss Louise Meyer, and the Misses Oesterreich. They were gowned in mauve satin, with dark green velvet picture hats, dressed with plumes. The best man was Carl F. Hartmann. A reception and dinner followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, 348 West Eighty-seventh Street. The Hungarian Band furnished music for an informal dance.

Reeve—Steers.

The marriage of Miss Fannie R. Steers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Rich Steers, to Henry Livingston Reeve, was solemnized at noon yesterday in the Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Boulevard and Seventy-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. David Shipman. The bride was given away by her father. She was gowned in white satin, trimmed with honiton lace and veil of real point lace, which was fastened to her coiffure by a diamond aigrette. She had no attendants. The best man was Carleton Montgomery. There was no reception, as the bride's parents propose to give a reception and dinner in her honor upon the couple's return at their residence, 101 Park Avenue.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—The engagement of Miss Mary Howland Pell, daughter of John Howland Pell, to Samuel Cornell Hopkins of this city has been announced.

—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gans of 70 East Ninety-third Street will to-day celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding by giving a large reception at their residence.

—The eighth and final Metropolitan opera matinée musicale was attended by a large company at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. Features of the affair were the singing of Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood and David Bispham. The other artists were M. Salignac, Mme. Litvinne, Miss Laura Louise Wallen, and Miss Geraldine Morgan and Paul Morgan, violinists. The accompanists were Victor Harris and Amherst Webber.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Horner of 73 West Sixty-eighth Street will give a dance this evening in honor of their daughter, Miss Grace Belle Horner. After the dance supper will be served by Pinard at small tables. Among those invited are Miss Florence Norcum, Miss Sallie Short, Miss Mai Sloane, Miss Minnie, Miss Morton Minnie, Miss Irene Goodrich, Miss Mineola Chandler, Miss Charlotte Treaton, the Misses Byers, the Misses Gordon, Robert J. Horner, Jr., Dr. Coburn, Dr. Lewis, Robert Scott, Parker Sloane, George Rockwood, Will T. Horner, Burt Washburn, Clarence Watson, W. Harring, and Frank Cohen.

—Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney gave a small dinner party at their residence, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street, last evening. The table decorations consisted of a large centrepiece of orchids and hyacintha. The music was furnished by Nahan Franko's orchestra. The guests were Mrs. Aster, Bishop and Mrs. H. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, James V. Parker, John Cadwalader, Miss Amy Townsend, and Mrs. Cadwalader Jones.

TWELFTH IHPETONGA BALL

BROOKLYN'S FUNCTION ATTENDED BY MANY VISITORS.

Decorations Were Elaborate and Profuse—The Cotillion Was Led by Lea McIlvaine Luqueer with Mrs. A. A. Low.

The twelfth annual Ihpetonga ball was held last night in the rooms of the Art Association and the assembly room of the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Nearly 300 guests from Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington attended. The decorations were elaborate and profuse. Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, and Mrs. David M. Morrison received. Supper was served at 12:30.

Lea McIlvaine Luqueer, with Mrs. A. A. Low, led the cotillion at 1:45 o'clock.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. William Cary Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Jennings, Mr. Frank S. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Lea McI. Luqueer, Mr. and Mrs. John Notman, Stanley Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Stillman, John F. Talmage, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. David M. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Van Sideren, Miss Haslehurst, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, the Misses Chittenden, Wilbur F. Day, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. H. De Silver, Miss Mary C. Lowell, Thomas F. Vietor, Miss Julie Vietor, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Eames, Miss Ethel Eames, Allen E. Whitman, Frederick T. Howard, Miss Mary C. Eames, Stewart W. Eames, Frederick Campbell, Miss Grace Sinclair, Herbert Pratt, Albert B. Strange, William T. Gilbert, Miss Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell, Allen McCulloh, Warner Van Norden, Acosta Nichols, I. Sherwood Coffin, Miss Coffin, Alexander B. Richards, Edwin F. Knowlton, Miss Charlotte Knowlton, Miss Vera Scott, C. Thorpe Hamilton, Miss Grace Kidder, Mrs. A. H. Stevens, Augustus C. Hone, C. D. Meneely, Miss Litchfield, Lyman Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hazard, John Hill Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Lanman, Miss Polhemus, Judge Bartlett, Miss Bartlett, Miss Mildred W. Hackett, H. Barkley, Wm. MacNaughton, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Richardson, C. Notman, Mrs. W. B. Kendall, Jr., Miss Stillman, Benjamin W. Morris, Leland S. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Ide, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Southard, George H. Southard, Jr., Miss Marion Willard, the Misses Willard, Frederick E. Eagle, Mr. and Mrs. James W. MacBride, R. D. Wrenn, W. A. Larned, F. Joseph Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Porter, Miss Pope, Townsend Morgan, Oliver S. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Turle, Worthington C. Ford, Thomas F. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Van Nostrand, Miss Elsie Davis, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Van Anden, the Misses Van Anden, J. Willett Hall, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hill, Francis H. Griffin, Miss Cornelia B. Colton, Litchfield Colton, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt C. Weld, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold G. Dana, Miss Violet Richardson, Miss Elsie Ogden, Miss Agnes Hewitt, Miss Ethel King, David W. Lanman, Grant Notman, John T. Van Nostrand, Miss Katherine Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Rowell Skeel, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt P. Dixon, Miss Ethel Notman, Walter B. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Black, Dr. and Mrs. George A. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. T. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Goodnin, Miss Cora Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis Coffin, Miss Grace Porter, Miss Sue Vickers, Miss Louise Dupont, and Miss Margaret Adams.

THE FORTNIGHTLY DANCE.

It Was at Sherry's, the Fourth of the Season.

A merry assemblage of young people attended the fourth of the fortnightly dances, given at Sherry's, last evening. The guests were received in the pink ballroom by Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, and Mrs. Edward Biddle.

The cotillion was led by Russell H. Landale. The dancing was informal prior to midnight, when supper was served in the smaller ballroom.

Among those present were Miss Booraem, Miss Siers of Boston, R. B. Lyon of Morristown, N. J.; Miss Quimby, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Miss Gertrude Hatfield, Mrs. Edward Winters, Miss Fuller, Miss Mary Howland, Mrs. Edgar Auchinloss, Miss Esther Hoppin, Miss Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Miss Julia Grant, Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, Miss Mabel Shaw, Mrs. E. C. Montagne, Jr., Miss Helen Beaman, Miss Marie McKeever, Alfred H. Swayne, Charles Pinkerton, Stuart Auchinloss, Miss Ellen Auchinloss, Edgar Auchinloss, Miss Coudert, Miss Mary R. Meredith, Eugene S. Willard, William Voss, Carl S. Petrasch, Alfred M. Goadby, Osgood Pell, E. Bicknell, Lawrence Atterbury, Miss Caroline Green, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Miss Nannie Powell, Mrs. R. Hoe, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Evelyn Vanderbilt Sloane, Miss Justine de Peyster, Miss de Peyster, Schuyler Schieffelin, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Julia Floyd Delafield, Miss Elizabeth Delafield, Miss Julia Livingston Delafield, William S. Thorne, Brinckerhoff Thorne, the Misses De Luze, Henry de Peyster, Miss Julia B. De Forest, Miss Maisie Delafield, Miss Jackson, Miss Van Rensselaer Clarkson, Miss Caroline Duer, Miss Elizabeth Wells, Miss Louise Du Pont, Miss Marie Du Pont, Miss Marie Tiffany, Miss Whittaker, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Miss Frances Howland, Edgar Duer, Katherine Duer, Miss Anna B. Hegeman, Miss Elizabeth Hare, Miss Cora Randolph, Miss Beekman, Miss Edith Neeser, Miss Helena Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Peckham, Miss Cleveland, George M. Gray, Edward Hall, Miss Koster, Miss Alice Sands, Miss Sands, the Misses Schwab, Miss Maria Littell, Miss Wallace, James B. Murray, Randolph Neeser, Benjamin Fischer, Miss Edith Jay, Miss Julia S. Lewis, Edwin A. Lewis, Miss Marion Addoms, Miss Lena Goodridge, J. Searle Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Francke, Grosvenor Atterbury, Miss Sallie Atterbury, Cornelius R. Agnew, Miss Agnew, E. Ellery Anderson, David Banks, Samuel Babcock, Rogers H. Bacon, Miss Bacon, Miss French, the Misses Brice, and Miss Wyckoff.

Some Prominent Invalids.

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, was at his office yesterday, after ten days' absence through an attack of grip. President A. B. Hepburn of the Third National Bank has recovered from a cold, and gone on a country trip to fit himself for business. Henry C. Hopkins, cashier of the United States National Bank, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is convalescent. Henry B. Hebert, Chairman of the Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange, was yesterday reported sick with grip.

One Pardon Granted and One Denied.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A pardon has been denied by President Cleveland in the case of Houston Whiting, sentenced in June, 1893, to eighteen years' imprisonment in the West Virginia penitentiary for murder.

The application for pardon in the case of William Davis, sentenced in March, 1895, to five years' in the Albany Penitentiary for larceny committed in the District of Columbia, was granted by the President.

Railway Station Burned.

MERRICK, L. I., Jan. 19.—The Long Island Railroad's passenger station and freight house and a vacant two-story house near by were destroyed by an incendiary fire about 2:30 this morning, with a loss of $10,000. Three farmers driving home first saw the blaze in a pile of kerosene-soaked kindlings in a corner of the station.

New Jersey Officers Elected.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19.—The New Jersey Legislature to-day re-elected George B. Swain of Newark State Treasurer, and William S. Hancock State Controller.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
201 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)
FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R. CO.
Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds
Deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement
DATED JULY 12, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Committee has called a general meeting of the holders of the above certificates, their representatives and assigns, to be held at the office of The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, January 28th, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M., in pursuance of Article ELEVENTH of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated July 12th, 1894, for the purpose of authorizing the Committee to sell the Western Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and the Central Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of said Company, or any of them, held by the said Committee, or to carry out a reorganization of either Division of the said railroad upon the foreclosure of the mortgages securing said bonds or otherwise, or to take any other action thereon, or upon the Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds deposited with the said Committee, which it may deem expedient, and for such other purposes as may be brought before the meeting.

Dated New York, January 16, 1897.

FRANCIS S. BANGS,
J. G. McCULLOUGH,
G. J. WETZLAR,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
WILLIAM BASSET,
Committee.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1897.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE
Ohio Southern Railroad Company.

We are informed that application is about to be made to the Court for the issuance of Receivers' Certificates, to take precedence of your mortgage.

In the opinion of your Committee, it is absolutely necessary that bondholders who have not already deposited their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, under the agreement, shall do so at once, in case they desire to have their interests protected.

The Committee is confident of their ability to protect the bondholders' interests, provided their hands are strengthened by the deposit of additional bonds, and they urgently advise prompt action on the part of bondholders who have not already deposited. Foreclosure proceedings under the mortgage will be commenced, in event of nonpayment of the coupon in default, at the earliest possible moment.

The time for deposit of bonds is limited to January 20th after which no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be fixed later by the Committee.

WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
THOMAS DENNY,
} Committee.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

LOST—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE Co. Stock Certificates,
No. 264, dated Jan. 16, 1873, for 1 share in name of J. Parmly.
No. 265, dated April 16, 1873, for 1 share in name of Geo. F. Gray.
No. 369, dated May 8, 1875, for 1 share in name of Chas. H. Willcox.
All persons are warned against negotiating same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.
J. PARMLY, Secretary,
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, New York.

Atlantic Mut. Insurance Scrip,
Local Investment Securities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Augustus Floyd,
32 PINE ST.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market active and strong. Professional attacks ineffective. Money on call, 1½ to 2 per cent. Sterling exchange easier.

Most of the professional talent in Wall Street expected a considerable reaction in yesterday's market in continuance of the concessions which were forced on Monday. They were disappointed. The market was under attack most of the day. But net results were advances by a large majority.

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Between 50,000 and 60,000 shares of Sugar Trust were dealt in, and that stock bobbed around over a range of a couple of points, closing with a net decline of a point and a half for the day. No new developments in the fight between the Trust and the Messrs. Arbuckle have come to pass, but Wall Street has persuaded itself that compromise is in the air. Indications generally are not quite warranting this optimistic view. Current talk in Wall Street suggests that the Sugar Trust is an earner of millions of dollars of profits a year, though not a single substantial item of information is ever available for the calculators. What the Sugar Trust does is altogether a secret outside of the little coterie of millionaire insiders who direct the property at their own sweet will, wholly superior to the supervision or counsel of any ordinary outsider like a stockholder.

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The Sugar Trust is an exceptional example of the bad system which has developed too far in making fashionable star-chamber corporation management in this country. The investing public is entitled to know more than the investing public does know or can now find out. Corporation bookkeeping is too often a matter of scientific deceit. Stockholders owe duties to themselves. These duties they have long neglected. Till they are performed with some aggressiveness, stockholders can count on no protection substantial enough to save them from the wreck of the properties in which they have invested. The fact that a stock is active on the New York Stock Exchange—made so by the tactics of manipulators—is not a warrant for investment in it. The only stock safe to buy is the stock of a corporation which is fair and square and frank and honest in its relations with its own security holders.

***

Next to Sugar Trust stock yesterday, the Grangers continued most conspicuous. St. Paul and Burlington aggregated together something more than half of the total transactions in Sugar Trust. Both scored fractional gains. A substantial short interest has accumulated in these stocks. Both bulls and bears on them profess the utmost confidence. It would not be strange, however, if before long it were disclosed that in one of these two conspicuous Grangers there has lately been large liquidation for the account of certain New England interests who have cleverly sold out, while on the surface having it appear that their own sales have been made by bears for short account.

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The most significant development in the market has to do with sterling exchange. Rates are distinctly easier. Talk about gold exports is generally rated in Wall Street as foolish.

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Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, and the 4s, 1925, advanced ¼, and the 5s, coupon, ½. There were sales of $2,000 5s, coupon, at 114⅝, cash, and $2,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112.

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In State bonds, $21,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1⅝	General Electric	½
Am. Sug. Refs.	1½	L. E. & W. pf.	2
Am. Sug. R. pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	Manhattan	1⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Canada Southern	½	Nat. Lin. Oil	½
Chi., R. & Q.	⅝	N. J. Central	¾
Chicago Gas	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2⅛
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. P. & Omaha	⅛
Chi. & N. W.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Col. F. & I.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Consolidated Gas.	3¼	Wells-Fargo Ex.	1
Denver & R. G. pf.	1	Western Union Tel.	⅝
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1⅜	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1¼
Erie Tel. & Tel.	2¼		

STOCKS DECLINED.

C., C. & St. L.	½	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	1
Long Island	1	Phil. & Read. 1st pf.	⅝
Met. Traction	½	Pullman Car	1½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d. Class B	1¼
Ann Arbor 1st	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	2½
Cons. Gas, Chi. 5s	1¼	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st	1
Del., L. & W. N. O. & Neb. 1st	1⅞	Spokane & P. 1st, t.r.	1
L. & N. 1st, S. & N. Ala. 5s	1	Standard R. & T. 6s.	1
		Standard R. & T. inc.	2¾

BONDS DECLINED.

Beech Creek 1st	2	Col., H. V. & T. 6s.	1
Cleve. & C. 1st, t. r.	1	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 8 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $115,104,678; balances, $5,967,562; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $608,005.

Money on call in London at 1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 2 11-16@2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange easier. Posted rates, $4.85½ for sixty days, and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40⅜@40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—Par to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—25c discount to par.

***

Messrs. Naumberg, Lauer & Co., the commercial paper brokers, said yesterday, in talking of their department of the money market:

"But little can be said of the market for mercantile paper. Offerings of every kind are few and small, and good bills are extremely hard to get. The state of the market is only natural. Merchants have really no incentive to borrow on their own paper, unless it be the cheapness of money. They realize that they have the lenders at their mercy. There is nothing in sight that will tend to raise rates for the next month at least, and there is no reason why the borrowers should be in a hurry to offer bills.

"We expect to see lower rates in a short time. All the banks are holding out for 3½ per cent. When you offer this to a merchant he immediately demands a lower rate. He wants his paper discounted at 3 per cent. And from the immense accumulation of money which each successive bank statement shows, it is hard to understand how the banks can stand out much longer.

"It is doubtful if we shall see any appreciable improvement in business before the tariff question is settled. And without a business revival the offerings of commercial bills must continue small and rates consequently low. Stocks of paper in brokers' hands are smaller now than they have been since 1893. The only bills awaiting takers are those which are not to be sold unless at 3 per cent. or lower."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 52⅝. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 57¼; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 96½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 15⅛. Erie sold at 15½, do, first preferred at 36; St. Paul at 78⅝, Pennsylvania at 58⅝, and Reading at 14⅛. British consols advanced 5-16, to 112 9-16 for money and 112 11-16 for the account.

The Imperial Bank of Germany has reduced its rate of discount from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. The weekly statement shows an increase in specie of 31,893,000 marks.

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The decline in the New York market of Monday caused no selling movement in London yesterday. The British speculator simply kept his hands off, bought little and sold much less, and again gave up the American field to the British investor, which indicates that London took the news of the realizing movement here at its true worth. She understood it to be only a profit-taking movement and not any indication of weakness.

If expectations are realized abroad and the Bank of England rate is reduced on Thursday as is freely predicted, activity in the American department there may be expected to develop in a few days. London has shown her bullishness on American stocks, yet the substantial effects of foreign sentiment have not been shown. But there is scarcely one house in Wall Street having foreign connections that is not daily expecting to hear of a rise from the other side.

BULL MARKET DAWNING.

Mr. Fellowes Davis of the Stock Exchange firm of Fellowes Davis & Co. said yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES representative regarding the stock market outlook:

"In my opinion, we are just at the beginning of a bull market. That is about all there is to be said. All conditions point that way, and all things—both those local to Wall Street and those coming from the conditions of business existing throughout the country—indicate that the future is to bring with it a period of advancing prices in the stock market.

"We have plenty of money and plenty of confidence. The great factor in Wall Street—railroad earnings—is, I think, going to be one of the powerful bullish influences. Railroad earnings will show a good increase from now on. They have not picked up to any extent as yet, but the slightest improvement in business must necessarily be reflected in the statements of the roads. And any increase in their earnings will have a double meaning—improvement in general business and appreciation in the value of railroad property.

"There is one thing that is needed before we can see much real betterment in our security markets. Europe must become a buyer of our stocks and bonds. We have not had any European interest in our market for some time. One of the great reasons for this, and, I think, the greatest one, has been the tight money market abroad. I think that a lowering of those rates will make a great change in London's attitude toward the American market. There has already been shown by the Bank of England a tendency to come down from the high discount rates which have prevailed for a month and more. We may see a further reduction on Thursday. If we do, I think the effects almost immediately will be shown by London's increased interest in Americans.

"Better railroad earnings will, of course, add to the favor of London sentiment. Any skepticism as to the managements of our corporations and the safety of our investment securities must be considerably weakened by a period of improved profits by the railroads. I expect to see London become a very large factor in our market before many more days.

"At home every condition is excellent. There is nothing to block improvement in every line of business, in every industry throughout the country. Business prosperity must mean higher prices in Wall Street. And for that reason I believe that we are just on the threshold of a wonderful bull market."

NO SIGNS OF MANIPULATION.

Mr. Isaac L. Rice says of the stock market:

"It looks very much as though the market was shaping itself for a good advance. Apart from the outside influences, the tape itself shows a strong undertone and buoyant tendency.

"There is evidently no manipulation in the market. The decline of Monday was natural, not coming from a bear attack, but from a realizing movement which was only to be expected. Nor are there leaders in the market to engineer any manipulation. The professional element is large, but not combined.

"Stocks should, in the next month, show considerable appreciations in values. The market will, of course, have its ups and downs, but I believe the general tendency will be upward, and the gains made substantial ones."

BRITISH COMMENDATION.

The Rialway News of London becomes enthusiastic over the development of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad system. It points out that the present Administration of the country has been continually progressive, with the results of the most substantial character. It says:

"The capital of the company consists of $58,120,000 ordinary stock, $5,600,000 consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, and $8,125,000 refunding 4 per cent. mortgage bonds. The authorized issues of these two classes of bonds are $10,000,000 and $20,000,000, respectively. The consolidated bonds form a first lien on the entire property of the company, and are additionally secured by the deposit of bonds and stock of the Ontario, Carbondale and Scranton Railway. There was originally an issue of $2,000,000 preferred stock created to pay off receivers' certificates, but all except $6,000 has been exchanged for bonds. The exchanged preferred stock is held alive under a voting trust, and elects eight of the thirteen Directors under a provision of the articles of association, until a dividend shall have been earned and paid upon the common stock. Except for this arrangement the sixty outstanding shares would, under the terms of the reorganization, control the company. The voting Trustees elect Directors in the interest of the common stock.

"It may be mentioned as a further safeguard of the interests of the proprietors that the accounts of the company are subject to a rigid, independent audit by the English firm of Messrs. Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., a concession to foreign interests for which the shareholders are indebted to the President of the company, Mr. Thomas P. Fowler, from whose advent to power may be dated the improvement in the company's finances and prospects.

"The confidence of the English proprietors in the management of the company's affairs and finances will not be lessened by the fact that Mr. Joseph Price, the Vice President of the Grand Trunk of Canada and President of the English Association of American Bond and Share Holders, is Vice President of the company.

"The turning point in the history of the line was no doubt the connection secured with the Scranton coal fields, since which the improvement has been steady, and on the whole remarkably uniform, considering the period of depression from which all American systems have suffered so severely. The Scranton division was opened in July, 1890, since which date the operations of the company may be summarized as under for the years ending June 30:

	Earnings.	Expenses and Taxes.	
1890	$2,200,446	$1,768,042	
1891	2,899,702	2,155,372	
1892	3,265,417	2,461,136	
1893	3,688,173	2,798,225	
1894	3,842,119	2,732,549	
1895	3,669,113	2,642,412	
1896	3,779,335	2,693,558	
	Net Revenue.	Charges.	Surplus.
1890	$432,403	$285,961	$146,441
1891	654,330	553,890	100,439
1892	804,281	597,262	207,019
1893	889,948	†633,095	256,852
1894	1,109,579	690,012	419,566
1895	1,028,700	700,317	326,382
1896	1,080,777	705,208	375,569

The last report gives the following statement of the coal tonnage and receipts for the last six years, from which it will be seen how important has been the addition from this source to the company's revenues:

	Net Tons.	Revenue.
1893	1,352,225	1,436,539.53
1891	811,485	$782,218.29
	Net Tons.	Revenue.
1892	1,120,416	1,126,456.77
1894	1,642,063	$1,753,874.34
1895	1,715,991	1,581,227.29
1896	1,673,861	1,588,424.36

"The latest working statement down to the end of November shows the five months' net revenues and fixed charges for the same period as under, so that the ratio of improvement has been well maintained even through the period of depression and disorganization preceding and attending the past Presidential election:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Net, five months	$623,976	$582,471	$561,443
Charges	290,937	292,204	293,912
Surplus	324,039	290,267	267,531

"With any return of trade activity, such as may be not unreasonably looked for in the near future, a largeincrease in the available surplus will result, and the shareholders may expect to receive some return on their investment. This question was referred to at some length in the report for 1895, but subsequent events have deferred for a time the realization of the wishes of the Directors and the hopes of the shareholders. The report in question stated that the board had given much thought to the question of paying a small dividend on the common stock, in order to terminate the existing voting trust, and that as soon as the financial condition and surplus earnings of the company justify, in their judgment, the payment and continuation of an annual dividend on the common stock, the same will be declared without hesitation or unnecessary delay. It must be conceded that the voting power has in no way been abused; nor has it been detrimental to the interests of the stockholders, who, for the last ten years, have continued to loyally support the present management. The position of the company is now comparatively strong, and its future prospects, in the opinion of the Directors, warrant the belief that the trust may be terminated at no distant day by the declaration of a dividend, but the Directors believe that this question should be left to them, with their assurance that at the earliest practicable moment they will take such action as will restore to stockholders of record the right to vote directly for the entire board."

WALL STREET TALK.

The activity in American Spirits yesterday is said to have come from inside sources. Such a development has been expected for some time.

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Both Boston and Philadelphia had their favorites yesterday. The buying orders in Leather preferred came from the former city, and those in Reading from the latter.

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The scramble for proxies on Wheeling and Lake Erie securities has developed speedily.

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Mr. Casilear is conspicuous as a buyer of Sugar. Mr. Oelrichs is also a heavy purchaser. Which means—what?

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Bond houses are still doing an active business. The advance in the stock market has taken away none of the investment demand.

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The strength of the grangers and the hesitation shown by the coal stocks is an excellent indication that the bull movement is based on real conditions—on an expected improvement in the intrinsic values of securities.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65¼. Sales of 25,000 ounces were made at 64⅞.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 547,158.81 ounces of silver bullion, against which 547 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 537 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date	$185,772
Exports in the same period	102,580
Net imports	$83,192
Net exports, 1896	3,231,811
Net exports, 1895	11,667,118
Net exports, 1894	780,377
Net exports, 1893	6,463,055

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On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Deadwood sold at 1.45. On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .05; 300 Chrysolite at .10; 1,200 Creed and Creek Consolidated at .13; 600 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07; 300 Mount Rosa at .12, and 500 Work at .07.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	205
American Ex.	171	Market & Fulton	215
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	180
B'hers & Drovers'	125	Mechan. & Trad.	130
Central National	125	Merchants'	134
Chase National	525	Merchants' Ex.	111
Chatham	290	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Mount Morris	100
City	500	Nassau	153
Citizens'	125	National Union	195
Commerce	200	New Amsterdam	190
Continental	130	New York	230
Corn Exchange	290	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
East River	125	Oriental	170
Fifth Avenue	2800	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	175	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	305	Republic	145
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	169
German-American	100	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of New York	108
Imp. & Traders'	530	Third National	100
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Leather Manf'rs	170	West side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western Nat.	114

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $9,092,204, against $8,792,649 in the preceding week, and $8,076,167 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $17,884,853, against $17,614,809 in the corresponding period last year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.09	.09
Belcher	.49	.48
Best & Belcher	.70	.78
Challar	.85	.96
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.70
Crown Point	.35	.37
Gould & Curry	.47	.49
Hale & Norcross	1.20	*1.35
Mexican	.47	.50
Ophir	1.05	1.15
Potosi	.59	.65
Savage	.20	.20
Sierra Nevada	.49	.52
Union Consolidated	.46	.46
Utah	.05	.07
Yellow Jacket	.35	.37
Standard	..	1.50

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 19.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.05¼	.05½
Anaconda	.90	.91½
Argentum	.42	.42
Blue Bell	.06¼	.06½
Consolidated	12¾	12½
Grouse	.09	.09
Elkton	1.31	1.28½
Gibson	.59¼	.56
Golden Fleece	.95	.95
Isabella	.51	.51½
Jefferson	.13½	.13½
Pharmacist	.14¾	.14¾
Portland	1.33	1.32
Rosa	.11¼	.11½
Union	.28¾	.30½
Work	.07½	.07½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	100
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	108	..
American Bank Note	41½	43½
American Typefounders' Company	27	33
*Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	101	..
Barney & Smith common	10	12
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	104	..
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue	197	205
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	107
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	104	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	100	..
‡B'klyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	174	176
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	4	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	103
‡Buffalo Cross-town 5s	103	106
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	73	77
Celluloid Company stock	61	65
Central & South American Telegraph	119½	121½
Central Cross-town	198	..
Central Park, North & East River	153	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Columbus Gas	68	71
Commercial Cable Company stock	163½	165
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	30
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	14	17
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77½	82½
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	80
†Consumers' Gas (New Jersey) stock	74	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102½
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	140	155
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	112	115
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	99	103
*Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	350
Ensley Land Company	..	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York	197	203
Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85	87
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	53	63
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	112	114
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock	31	32½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	62½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	91	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	74	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	20	30
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	55	57½
†Hoboken Ferry 5s	93½	96½
Hudson River Telephone stock	50½	..
†Indianapolis Gas stock	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104⅛	107
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	65	68
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	74
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
†Iron Steamboat	3	5
‡Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	35
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	1	3
Kings County Traction	38	42
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	85	90
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	80	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	74½
Lorillard Company pf.	100½	103½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	106	..
‡Madison Square Garden stock	7	11
‡Madison Square Garden 2d	68	70
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	28	33
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	45	48
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	50	53
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	9½	12½
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mutual Gas Company of New York	217	222
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
†New Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific 4s. bonds	20	..
North Carolina State 4s	101	103
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	43	44
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	72	73½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	103½	104½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	92½	94
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120	126
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	18	21
New York Biscuit Company 6s	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	3	10
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	108	..
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	93	..
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	199	203
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph	69	72
Pennsylvania Coal	315	..
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	17	18
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. & p. c. stock	125	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	93	95
†Pratt & Whitney	3	7
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	50	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds	34	38
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	84	88
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	33½	..
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	73	79
Second Avenue Railroad stock	135	145
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	104	108
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	205
South Carolina State 4½s	106½	106½
*Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
*Standard Gas	77	80
*Standard Gas pf.	103	105½
†Standard Gas 1st	110	112
Standard Oil Trust	262	263
‡Steinway Railway 6s	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	12	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	94	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	40	46
Third Avenue Railroad	160	161
‡Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	9	12
Trenton Potteries	30	40
Trenton Potteries pf.	25	35
Trow Directory pf.	60	63
Union Ferry stock	100	103
Union Ferry 5s	..	..
†Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Typewriter	6½	8½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	85	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	68½	73
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st	70	77
Wagner Car Company	153½	157½
*Western Gas Company	59	61½
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	91½
Worcester Traction	20	22
Worcester Traction pf.	94½	97½
Worthington Pump pf.	76½	79

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week Jan.	$31,375	$28,829	$28,310
From July 1	912,675	1,009,005	894,514
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	340	334	334
2d week Jan.	$57,800	$57,787	$53,783
From Jan. 1	119,020	115,374	107,576
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,444	6,391	6,327
2d week Jan.	$325,000	$349,000	$272,000
From Jan. 1	645,000	706,000	564,000
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week Jan.	$212,685	$224,169	$179,505
From July 1	5,751,997	5,619,859	5,817,393
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	521	521	521
2d week Jan.	$79,100	$91,900	$74,900
From July 1	2,170,716	2,310,268	2,080,200
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	497	497
2d week Jan.	$28,005	$42,287	$28,859
From July 1	877,875	1,019,481	907,681
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of

STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20th,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Brooklyn Trust Co. as executor.)
$15,000 Flatbush Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$6,000 Flatbush Water Works Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
225 shs. Flatbush Water Works Co.
$3,000 Flatbush Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$300 Grolier Club N. Y. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1913.
50 shs. Flatbush Park Association.
1 sh. The Club Bindery.
(By order of Executor.)
$3,000 B'klyn Permanent 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1907.
$10,000 United States Ill. Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
1 Large Diamond Ring, 1 Medium Diamond Ring. 1 Small Diamond Ring, Large Pin with Diamond.
(By order of Administrators.)
$1,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 7 p. c. Bd., 1903.
$500 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Convt. Bd., 1903.
$8,000 School District No. 3, Town of Flatbush, Kings Co., N. Y., (City of B'klyn,) 6 p. c. Reg. Bds.
$2,000 Town of Smithtown, L. I., (R. R. Bond,) 7 p. c., 1901.
18 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacf. R. R.
2 shs. N. Y., Cent. & Hudson River R. R.
2 shs. Russell Erwing Manfg. Co.
50 shs. Michigan Central R. R. Co.
1 sh. Amphion Academy Co.
10 shs. Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Pfd.
10 shs. Toledo & Ohio Cent. R. R. common.
1 sh. Toledo & Ohio Cent. R. R. Pfd.
1 sh. Chic. & North West. R. R. common.
2 shs. Union Ferry Co.
1 sh. Michigan Peninsular Car Co.
100 shs. American Loan & Trust Co., N. Y.
300 shs. Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R.
4 shs. American Export & Trading Co.
$200 Improvement Certf. of Long Island City.
(By order of Trustee.)
50 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank of N. Y.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
15 shs. Hamilton Bank of New York City.
75 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
15 shs. New York Mutual Gas Co.
100 shs. Standard Oil Trust.
12 shs. American Type Founders' Co.
12 shs. Chicago and Texas R. R. prefd.
78 shs. Chicago and Texas R. R. common.
13 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. common.
$10,000 Sanford & St. Petersburg R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 4 p. c. Bds., 1924.
36 shs. Middlesex Banking Co., Middletown, Conn.
150 shs. Lawrence Water Co., Lawrence, Kan.
$2,529 Spanish Indemnity Bds.
$5,000 Springfield Quarrying, Mining and Const'n Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Sktg. Fund Bds., 1923, May, 1895, Coupn., (hypd.)
6 shs. Coney Island Jockey Club.
500 shs. Ixtapan Del. Ore Mining Co. of Mexico.
150 shs. The McDonald Nut Lock Co., (hypd.)
$35,000 Central of Georgia Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. (Mobile Div.) 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
1 sh. Chemical Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
32 shs. United States Rubber Co. common.
100 shs. Homestake Mining Co.
140 shs. American Exch. Natl. Bank.
76 shs. Central & So. American Telegraph Co.
38 shs. Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Guar.
40 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
145 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
$25,000 City of Topeka, Kansas, 7 p. c. Bonds.
$15,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. Consld. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1992.
$10,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1992.
100 shs. National Starch Manfg. Co. 2d pfd.
100 shs. Mesinger Saddle Bicycle Co. (hypd.)
500 shs. New Jersey Standard Telephone Co.
$4,500 Newburgh Electric Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1944.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury, and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 19th day of January, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$123,599,688
Gold bullion	56,163,836
Total	$179,763,525
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,600,419
Balance	*$142,163,106
Standard silver dollars	$377,531,497
Silver bullion	797,523
Total	$378,329,020
Net outstanding silver certificates	358,984,942
Balance	19,344,078
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,801,511
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	109,153,769
Total	$118,955,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	118,955,280
United States notes	74,134,914
Net outstanding currency certificates	55,405,000
Balance	18,729,914
Treasury notes of 1890	$35,208,811
National bank notes	17,036,892
Fractional silver coin	14,869,929
Fractional currency	70
Minor coin	1,119,427
Deposits in National banks	16,158,893
Bonds and interest paid	16,172,417
Total	$100,566,441
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,872,542
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,987,479
Disbursing officers' balances	30,394,936
Post Office Department account	5,459,110
Miscellaneous items	2,512,217
Total	$52,226,285
Balance	48,340,155
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$228,577,254

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$448,079	$7,208,752	$75,030,434
Internal revenue	199,119	6,899,784	84,621,526
Miscellaneous	14,444	1,572,836	13,537,016
Total	$661,644	$15,681,373	$173,188,977

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$548,000	$1,574,000	$55,074,474
War	25,000	2,540,000	30,041,745
Navy	300,000	2,352,000	19,841,075
Indians	11,000	731,000	6,922,151
Pensions	6,000	9,679,000	81,618,105
Interest	55,000	6,573,000	25,361,448
Total	$345,000	$23,549,000	$218,859,000
Excess of expenditures over receipts	283,355	7,767,626	45,670,022

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	7	$1,602,510	$4,329,847
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$25,910	516,398	4,469,424

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$471,474,990	$86,760,280	$558,235,270
This fiscal yr.	46,186,019	6,721,970	52,907,989
This month	288,728	130,997	419,723
This day	8,059	50	8,109

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $199,119; from customs, $448,079, and miscellaneous, $284,444.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $525,707.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—The session opened with a heavy attack by the bears on Lake Street and West Chicago securities, with the result of an immediate break of from 1 to 3 points. Metropolitan Elevated bonds sold at 42½ to 43. North Chicago sold down to 180½ and closed at that price bid. West Chicago was weak at 77½. The closing prices were as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	34	35	34½	35
Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock	63	64	62½	63½
Chi. Brew. & Malt	12	14	11½	12½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf	33½	34½	33	34½
Chicago P. & P. Co	36¾	38	37	38
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf	49	50	49	50
C. S. S. R. T. (Alley L)	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Chicago City Railway	218	220	218	220
Chicago Telephone	160	168	162	165
Diamond Match of Ill	122½	123½	122½	123½
Lake St. Elevated Ry	14⅜	15	15½	15½
Metropolitan Elevated	4¾	5	4¾	5
Mfl. & Chi. Brew	12	13½	12	14
Mfl. & Chi. Brew. pf	34½	36	34	35
New York Biscuit	55½	56	55½	56
North Chi. St. R. R.	180	182½	192½	194
National Railway	103	107	103	107
Street's W. S. Car Line	13	14	13	14
St.'s W. S. Car Line pf	53	62½	55	65
West Chi. St. R. R	77½	78	81	82

BONDS.

Cass, Av. & F. G. 5s	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99¾
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	99	101	....	....
Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s	100	100	100	100
C. & S. S.R.T. R.R. 1st 5s	....	....	48	52
Chicago City Ry. 4½s	101	101½	101	101½
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	102½	103	102½	103
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	92½	92⅞	92½	93
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	84	85	84	84½
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	68	69	68	69½
Metropolitan Elevated 6s	43½	43¾	43¾	44
North Chi. City R. R. 4½s	99	99⅝	99	99½
N. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	102½	104	102½	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	100	100½	100	100½
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	85	90	94	95
Chicago Edison 6s	114	115	113	115

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
56¾	57	110	Am. Cotton Oil pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ¼
109	111	50	American Express	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	.....
1¼	1⅝	11,200	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅝
31	31¾	1,501	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	30½	32½	30½	32	+1⅝
117¼	117⅝	54,527	American Sugar Refs.	116	118¼	116	117⅝	+1½
103¼	103⅝	567	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	103½	103½	103¼	103½	+ ⅛
88	90	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	.....
76¾	77¼	3,012	American Tobacco	77½	78½	77¼	78	.....
104	107	10	American Tobacco pf	106	106	106	106	— ⅛
14½	14⅝	4,727	At., T. & S.F. all in. pd.	14⅜	15	14⅜	14½	— ⅝
24½	24⅝	8,705	At., T. & S. F. pf	24⅜	24⅞	24½	24½	+ ⅛
16	16½	200	Baltimore & Ohio	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
12⅛	12⅜	1,920	Bay State Gas	12¼	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+ ⅛
19	20	200	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19	19	19	19	— ¼
90½	93	350	Brooklyn Union Gas	90	90½	90	90½	+ ½
46½	47	700	Canada Southern	46	46¾	46	46½	+ ½
18	18⅞	1,140	Chesapeake & Ohio	18	18	18	18	.....
165	167	1	Chicago & Alton	164¼	164¼	164¼	164¼	.....
76⅜	76½	15,445	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	75¾	76¾	75¾	76⅝	+ ⅞
78¾	78⅞	9,956	Chicago Gas	78½	79½	78¼	78⅞	+ ⅝
77	77⅛	21,444	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	76¼	77⅛	76¼	77	+ ⅝
131¼	132	41	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜	.....
104⅞	105⅛	739	Chi. & Northwestern	104⅜	105¼	104⅜	105¼	+ ½
152	155	120	Chi. & Northw. pf	153½	154	153½	153½	.....
68⅜	69½	4,260	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	68⅞	69¾	68⅝	69⅝	+ ⅝
29	29½	510	C., C., C. & St. Louis	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ½
166	170	6	Cleveland & Pittsburg	168¼	168¼	168¼	168¼	.....
¾	1¼	160	Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	1	1	1	1	.....
26½	27	2,250	Colorado Fuel & Iron	26¼	27	26	26¾	+ ¾
3½	4	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	4	4	4	4	— ¼
17¼	17¾	300	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
147¾	148¼	4,200	Consolidated Gas Co	145	148¼	145	148	+3½
112	112½	24	Delaware & Hudson	112½	112½	112	112	.....
156	157¾	26	Del., Lack. & Western	158	158	158	158	.....
12	12½	100	Denver & Rio Grande	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
43½	44¼	109	Denver & R. G. pf	43½	43½	43¼	43½	+ ¼
103½	104	200	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103⅞	+1⅜
15⅛	15½	300	Erie	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
66¾	....	100	Erie 1st. & Tel.	67	67	67	67	+2¾
34⅜	34⅞	3,840	General Electric	34⅝	35⅜	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
....	....	15	G. B. & W., deb. B	5	5	5	5	.....
94	94½	35	Illinois Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	.....
27¼	28½	25	Iowa Central pf	27	28½	27	28½	.....
14	14⅞	100	Keokuk & Des M. pf	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
24½	25	550	Lacleda Gas	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
18	19	100	Lake Erie & Western	18½	19½	18½	18½	.....
70	70½	150	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70	70	70	70	+2
154¼	154¾	300	Lake Shore	154½	154½	154¼	154½	+ ⅞
46	52	420	Long Island	49½	49	49	49	— 1
51½	52⅜	10,235	Louisville & Nashville	51½	52½	51⅜	52¼	+1
91⅜	92	4,025	Manhattan Con	91¼	92⅝	90⅝	92¼	+1⅝
109½	110¼	650	Metropolitan Traction	109½	109½	109½	109½	— ⅛
14¾	14½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	.....
31¼	31⅝	3,406	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	31	31⅝	31	31½	+ ⅛
23½	23⅞	2,055	Missouri Pacific	23½	23⅝	23¼	23½	.....
26	26¼	220	National Lead Co	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	.....
15	16	200	National Linseed Oil	15	15	15	15	.....
102½	103	1,450	New Jersey Central	102	103¼	102	102¾	+ ¼
94⅞	95	1,032	New York Central	95	95⅝	95	95⅛	+ ¼
176	178	182	N. Y., N. H. & H.	176½	176½	176½	176½	— ½
25½	26	270	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾	.....
4⅞	5⅛	300	North American	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
13¾	14	586	Northern Pacific	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
34	34⅛	1,360	Northern Pacific pf	34	34¼	34	34	.....
24	25	25	O. R. & Nav.	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
40	42	120	O. R. & Nav. pf	40	40	40	40	— 1
26½	26½	330	Pacific Mail	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ¼
27⅝	27¾	8,935	P. & R., all in. pd	27½	28	27½	27¾	+ ¼
50	50¾	500	P. & R. 1st pf., wh. iss.	51¼	51¾	50¾	50¾	— ¾
32¾	33¼	50	P. & R. 2d pf., wh. iss.	33	33	33	33	.....
158½	159½	150	Pul. Pal. Car Co	158	158	158	158	—1½
117½	118¾	3	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	119	119	119	119	.....
5¼	5⅝	430	St. L. & San Fran	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ¼
37	37½	135	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	3½	37¼	37¼	37½	+2⅞
13	13½	421	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	13¼	13⅜	13	13	.....
4½	5	100	St. Louis Southw	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
11⅜	11½	400	St. Louis Southw. pf	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
51⅜	52	1,625	St. Paul & Omaha	51½	51⅝	51	51⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	12	822	Standard R. & T.	11½	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
15	16	400	Southern Pacific	15½	15¼	15	15¼	— ¼
10	10	760	Southern Railway	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	.....
29⅜	29¾	5,126	Southern Railway pf	29½	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	30½	3,115	Tenn. Coal & Iron	30¼	30⅝	30	30½	+ ⅛
70	90	35	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf	70	70	70	70	.....
10	10¼	500	Texas Pacific	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7	7⅛	2,800	Union Pacific	7⅛	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
9⅜	9¾	320	United States Leather	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
63⅞	64	8,695	U. S. Leather pf	63	64	63	63⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	25¼	1,030	United States Rubber	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅜
75	76	310	U. S. Rubber pf	75⅛	75½	75⅛	75⅛	.....
7	7⅛	170	Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
17	17⅛	810	Wabash pf	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
99	100	426	Wells-Fargo Express	99	99	99	99	+1
85¾	85¾	1,053	Western Union Tel	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾	+ ⅜
2¼	2⅝	1,740	Wheeling & Lake Erie	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11	12	210	Wheeling & L. E. pf	12	12	12	12	+1¾
Sales		222,632						

Silver.

64⅞	65¼	25,000	Bullion certificates	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	— ½

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
2,000 ..... 76½
10,000 ..... 76¾
14,000 77
1,000 ..... 77¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
8,000 ..... 76½
2,000 ..... 77¼
1,000 78
16,000 ..... 77½
At, T & S F gen 4s
57,000 ..... 81¼
20,000 ..... 81⅜
3,000 ..... 81¼
5,000 ..... 81⅛
2,000 ..... 81⅜
3,000 ..... 81⅛
Adjustment 4s
46,000 ..... 46¼
2,000 46
10,000 ..... 45¾
500 ..... 46¼
1,500 46
15,000 ..... 45¾
10,000 46
1,500 ..... 46⅛
61,000 46
Austin & N W 1st
12,000 ..... 83¼
Beech Creek 1st
5,000 104
Brooklyn R T 6s
2,000 78
8,000 ..... 78½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
16,000 ..... 107½
1,000 ..... 107¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
3,000 101
Canada Southern 2d
1,000 ..... 106½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
2,000 ..... 90⅝
Cent of N J 1st consol, 1899
1,000 ..... 107⅛
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
5,000 ..... 100½
C & O, Pur M'y F'd
2,000 ..... 102¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s
6,000 110
1,000 ..... 109¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000 76
15,000 ..... 76⅛
1,000 ..... 76¼
10,000 ..... 76⅛
6,000 ..... 76¼
6,000 ..... 76¼
16,000 ..... 76¼
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 2d consol 4s
3,000 ..... 88¼
7,000 ..... 88¼
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
2,000 ..... 115¾
3,000 ..... 115⅞
5,000 116
15,000s3 ..... 115½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
500 ..... 101½
5,000 ..... 101¼
Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000 ..... 111¾
Chi G L & C Co 1st
2,000 ..... 93¾
2,000s3 ..... 93⅝
3,000 93
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 43¼
Chi & N W 25-year deb 5s
7,000 107
2,000 ..... 106⅞
4,000 ..... 106¾
Chi & N W ext 4s
2,000 ..... 102¾
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
1,000 ..... 102½
14,000 ..... 102⅝
Registered
5,000 ..... 101⅞
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000 74
C, C, C & Ind cons
2,000 ..... 131¾
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
2,000 93
Col, H V & T 5s
1,000 ..... 88½
1,000 88
Col, H V & T G M 6s
1,000 84
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
5,000 85
Den & Rio Grande 4s
5,000 ..... 88¾
Del, S S & A 5s
2,000 ..... 99⅞
3,000 100
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
9,000 ..... 111¾
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
10,000 ..... 106⅛
Elmira, Cort & Nor 5s
4,000 ..... 99¼
6,000 ..... 99⅝
Erie 4s prior bonds
13,000 94
31,000s20F 94¼
110,000s20F 94⅝
20,000 ..... 94½
Ft W & Rio Grande 1st
1,000 46
1,000 ..... 45¾
1,000 45
Erie gen lien 3-4s
8,000 ..... 64⅝
8,000 ..... 64¼
12,000 64
7,000 ..... 64⅛
5,000 64
5,000 ..... 64⅜
Ft W & D C 1st
13,000 54
5,000 ..... 54½
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
12,000 93
Grand River, C & C 1st
3,000 ..... 95½
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 108½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
15,000 100
1,000s20F 100
24,000 100
Int & Gt Nor 3d
1,000 26
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
6,000 ..... 97½
3,000 ..... 97¼
Kanawha & Mich 4s
3,000 78
Kan Pac 6s, 1895
2,000 ..... 108½
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 71½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
10,000 94
1,000 ..... 94¼
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 115¼
L S & M So Div bonds
2,000 ..... 108¼
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
5,000 ..... 100⅜
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented
1,000 ..... 104½
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
1,000 117
Louis & Nash G M 6s
7,000 ..... 116½
Louis & Nash, N O & Mob 1st
4,000 ..... 110⅝
Louis & Nash, Pens & Atlantic 1st
1,000 100
S & N Ala gtd 5s
9,000 ..... 94½
Mil & St P 7s gold
4,000 ..... 128¼
Mil & St Paul, Lac & Dav Div
2,000 110
Minn & St L con 5s
7,000s20F 102
Mo, K & East 1st
5,000 ..... 94¾
2,000 95
9,000 ..... 95½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 84½
4,000 ..... 84½
1,000 85
1,000 ..... 84½
Mo, K & T 2d
2,000 ..... 62¼
28,000 ..... 62⅜
11,000 ..... 62⅞
Mob & Ohio new 6s
9,000 ..... 78¼
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
1,000 ..... 67⅞
1,000 ..... 67¾
N Y Cent 1st reg
20,000 ..... 117½
N Y, C & St L 4s
5,000 ..... 105½
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs
8,000 ..... 137½
1,000 ..... 137½
5,000s3 ..... 137½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
6,000 ..... 91⅞
5,000 ..... 91⅝
N Y, O & W con 5s
1,000 ..... 108⅞
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
10,000 103
N Y, S & W G M
4,000 ..... 74½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
43,000 ..... 86¼
2,000 ..... 86⅛
10,000 ..... 86⅜
1,000 ..... 86⅝
5,000 ..... 86¾
500 ..... 86½
500 ..... 86⅞
15,000 ..... 86⅝
5,000 ..... 86¼
59,000 ..... 86⅞
Nor Pac 1st 6s
5,000s20F 114⅝
Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
4,000 ..... 56¼
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
21,000 ..... 53⅜
121,000 ..... 53½
Nor Pac & Mon 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000 ..... 43½
Ohio Southern 1st
10,000 88
Oregon R & N 4s
7,000 ..... 81¼
6,000 ..... 81⅝
6,000 ..... 81¾
22,000 ..... 81⅞
2,000 ..... 81⅝
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
18,000 ..... 81⅞
13,000 ..... 81⅝
7,000 ..... 81⅝
29,600 ..... 81¾
34,000 ..... 81⅞
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
37,000 67
Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs
1,000 ..... 113¾
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000 ..... 47⅜
40,000 ..... 47⅛
140,000 48
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
2,000 ..... 36¼
2,000 ..... 36⅜
10,000 ..... 36¾
12,000 ..... 36⅝
Rome, W & O
8,000 119
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Tr Co certfs
7,000 ..... 49½
St L & Iron Mt 1st ext 5s
2,000 ..... 102⅜
2,000 ..... 102¾
St L & Iron Mount 2d
5,000 102
St L & Iron Mount 5s
1,000 ..... 75¾
St L & Iron Mt, Cairo, Ark & T 1st
1,000 98
St L & S F 2d, Class B
3,000 ..... 113¾
Class B
7,000 ..... 113¾
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000 ..... 97½
3,000s20F 97½
2,000 ..... 97¼
5,000 97
St L & S F G M 6s
1,000 110
St L & S F 4s
5,000 ..... 63¾
5,000 ..... 63⅝
7,000 ..... 63½
St L S W 1st
3,000 70
St L S W 2d inc
30,000 ..... 27½
10,000 28
St P, M & M 1st, Montana ext 4s, reg
1,000 85
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 94
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
11,000 ..... 85⅞
Southern Ry 1st 5s
14,000 ..... 90⅜
9,000 ..... 90⅝
15,000 ..... 90⅜
5,000 ..... 90⅝
20,000 ..... 90⅜
1,000 ..... 90⅝
10,000 ..... 90⅜
17,000 ..... 90¼
4,000 ..... 90⅝
17,000 ..... 90¾
2,000 ..... 90½
Standard R & T 6s
8,000 78
1,000 ..... 78¼
9,000 79
Standard R & T inc
2,000 26
5,000 28
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
5,000 ..... 86⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 88½
4,000 ..... 88½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
1,000 ..... 22⅞
4,000 ..... 22½
1,000 ..... 22⅝
5,000 ..... 22⅜
5,000 ..... 22⅝
5,000 ..... 22½
10,000 ..... 22½
Union Elev 1st 6s
6,000 72
1,000 ..... 72½
4,000 72
4,000 ..... 72½
Union Pac 1st, 1898, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
8,000 ..... 100½
2,000 ..... 100⅜
Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes
6,000 101
Virginia Mid G M
3,000 ..... 101½
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 107¼
3,000 ..... 107⅓
10,000 107
Wabash 2d 5s
10,000 ..... 73¼
5,000 ..... 73½
10,000 ..... 73⅜
1,000 73
West Shore gtd 4s
6,000 ..... 103½
1,000 ..... 103¼
6,000 ..... 103½
Registered
10,000 ..... 105¼
3,000 ..... 105¼
2,000 ..... 105½
W N Y & P 1st
10,000 ..... 105½
2,000 ..... 105¼
Western Pac bonds
10,000 ..... 100½
West Union col trust 5s
1,000 107
5,000 ..... 106½
5,000 107
Total sales $2,270,500

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95¾	....
4s, r., 1907	111¼	111½
4s, c., 1907	111⅝	112¼
4s, r., 1925	120¼	120½
4s, c., 1925	121¼	121½
5s, r., 1904	112⅞	113¼
5s, c., 1904	114¼	114½
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	104½
Currency 6s, 1899	106	106½
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¼	....
Cherokee 4s, 1897	103½	....
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¾	....
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103½	....

Adams Express	150	155	....
Albany & Sus	170	....	....
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	54	62	111
Am. Coal	111	125	....
Am. C. Oil	14¼	14¾	....
Ann Arbor	11	12	....
Ann Arbor pf	27	27½	....
Atlantic & Pacific	⅜	½	....
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	6	....
Boston A. L. pf	104	106	....
Brunswick Co	⅝	⅞	....
Buff., R. & P.	18	22	....
Buff., R. & P. pf	....	65	....
Bur., C. R. & N.	71	76	....
Canadian Pacific	58	57½	....
Central Pacific	13¾	14½	....
Chi. & Alton pf	172	....	....
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50	....

vs. City Mills Company; Daniel L. G. Frobisher vs. Fifth Avenue Transportation Company. Limited, appellant.—Judgments reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of authorities of town of East Hampton, appellant, vs. J. H. Vail et al.; Frank Flandreau vs. Philip Elsworth, appellant; Mary E. Knope vs. Joseph Nunn, ... and orders affirmed, with costs.

John G. Klinkele et al. vs. Emma Giles, appellant.—Judgment of General Term reversed and judgment entered on report of referee, affirmed, with costs.

Obert Spencer vs. Chauncey Kilmer, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event, unless plaintiff shall, within twenty days from service of order, stipulate to strike out from judgment the sum of $2,000 and interest thereon, from the date of entry. If such stipulation be given the judgment as thus modified, affirmed, without costs to either parties.

People vs. Henry Wilson, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

In re claim Onelda County, appellant, vs. M. A. Bartholomew, lunatic.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Joseph Koch, appellant, vs. Mayor, ... of New York.—Argued by George Hoadly, A. J. Dittenhoefer, and Matthew Hale for appellant, H. L. Delafield for respondent; William T. Stenson, Jr., vs. Joseph Koch, appellant.—Argued by George Hoadly, A. J. Dittenhoefer, and Matthew Hale for appellant, Daniel Clark Briggs for respondent.

In the matter of the application of John Quinn for a writ of habeas corpus.—Argued by George Hoadly and Matthew Hale for appellants, William Sullivan for respondent.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-day is: Nos. 6, 686, 458, 534, 627, 14, 653, 664.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.—Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated Motions.—69—Bryer vs. Foerster. 56—Shaw vs. Lambert. 36—Lazarus vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 51—Kellner vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 62—Bauman vs. same. 53—Froehlich vs. same. 83—Gulick vs. Griswold. 80—Schulze vs. Sizer. 49—Goldschmidt vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Matter of Murray Hill Bank. 2—Hughes vs. Hughes. 3—Gadd vs. Gadd. 4—Willis vs. Willis. 5—White vs. Heins. 6—Smith vs. Home Protection Fire Underwriters. 7—People ex rel. Bowen vs. New York University vs. Schurz. 8—Breckenridge Company vs. Perkins. 9—People, &c., vs. Oudin. 10—Rosenthal vs. Grand Lodge Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel. 11—Robinson vs. Foster. 12—Smith vs. Fleischman. 13—Wheelock vs. Judson. 14—Fochbach vs. Schaefer. 15—Orbach vs. Hiscox. 16—People ex rel. Sparks vs. O'Brien. 17—Witthaus vs. Witthaus. 18—Shady vs. Shrady. 19—Blum vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 20—Hoffner vs. Schmuck. 21—Merryman vs. Seemuller. 22—Bank for Savings vs. Daiker. 23—Heideberg vs. The Mayor, &c. 24—Padavoni vs. Smith. 25—People, &c., vs. Collis. 26—Brown vs. Vanderbilt. 27—McManus vs. Rossi. 28—Moore vs. Cranitch. 29—Matter of Hawkins's Sons' Brewing Company. 30—Bank of America vs. East River Silk Company. 31—Nebenzahl vs. Steinglanz. 32—Matter of Weber Piano Company. 33—same vs. same. 34—Pendas vs. Hodin. 35—Wildman vs. Jones. 36—Wells vs. Carnick. 37—Rothe vs. Guiterman. 38—Matter of John Street. 39—Van Kannel vs. Bostwick. 40—Matter of Stayner. 41—McMann vs. Jackson Architectural Iron Works. 42—Montgomery vs. Knickerbocker. 43—Matter of Mackay. 44—McEvry vs. Weinhardt. 45—Watertown Paper Company vs. Place. 46—Brantz vs. Breen. 47—Sheehan vs. Carvalho. 48—Merritt vs. Gordon. 49—Matter of Muehlfeld & Haynes Piano Company.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, as receiver of taxes, upon: 1—Anderson. 2—Arctander. 3—Bayart Parent Freres. 4—Brown. 5—Chapman. 6—Chickering. 7—Child. 8—Clapp. 9—Clearman. 10—Clogg. 11—Conover. 12—Cunningham. 13—Faas. 14—Fine. 15—Forster. 16—Friedman. 17—F. W. Dodge & Co. 18—Gass. 19—Grossman. 20—Gutstein. 21—Kuirin. 22—L. W. Jones & Co. 23—McKeon. 24—Mathews. 25—O'Brien. 26—O'Rourke. 27—Rankin. 28—Rosenfeld. 29—Ruhle. 30—Sickels. 31—Smith. 32—Solomon. 33—Strubbe. 34—Taylor. 35—Vandile. 36—Von Hamm. 37—Wendelken. 38—Wigton. 39—John Brown & Son.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Discharges.—4157—Kempler vs. Kempler. 4152—Heller vs. Heller. 4144—Dunning vs. Dunning. 4140—Laurent vs. Laurent. 4059—Ball vs. Ball. 3997—Gross vs. Gross. 4097—Wasserstrom vs. Wasserstrom. 4134—Wigan vs. Wigan. 4155—Whitmore vs. Whitemore. 3994—Riecke vs. Riecke. 4158—Peterson vs. Peterson. 3573—Riley vs. Riley. 3592—Philips vs. Philips. 2228—Stahlbock vs. Stahlbock. 2231—Stahlbock vs. Stahlbock. 4156—Inness vs. Inness. 4145—Wilson vs. Wilson. 4017—Marcias vs. Marcias. 3937—Hollenstein vs. Hollenstein. 3788—Everhart vs. Everhart. 4009—Stanley vs. Stanley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4060—Armstrong vs. Dove. 4087—New York and Westchester Water Company vs. Central Trust Company. 4094—Barnett vs. Reardon. 4127—Union Stove Works vs. Hunter. 4178—Hunt vs. Maginn. 4186—Armstrong vs. Dove. 4789—Maher vs. Maher 3949—Heilbronner vs. Uhl. 4026—Wright vs. Wright. 4053—Bock vs. Bohm. 4054—Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association vs. Hubert. 4061—Coffman vs. Coffman. 4109—Robert C. Martin Company vs. Moore. 4116—Sullivan vs. Clark. 4123—Mulcahy vs. Muller. 4124—Goodbody vs. Hatton. 4129—vs. Muller. 4129—Froment. vs. Keogh. 4181—Schmitt vs. Schmitt. 4194—Bowman vs. McClenahan. 2765—Lowe vs. Lowe. 2795—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4218.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—McLaughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Walter K. Freeman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred Causes.—10053—Perry vs. Woodcock. 5305—Merchants' National Bank of Norwich, Conn., vs. Hagemeyer. 5306—Thames Loan and Trust Company vs. same. 10029—Meyers vs. New York County National Bank. 9327—Carroll Box and Lumber Company vs. Switzer. 9360—Same vs. same. 9221—Rockwell vs. Miller. 9246—Dean vs. The Mayor, &c. 9371—Lincoln National Bank vs. Anthony. 10353—Feiler vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 10370—Youmans vs. Rousseau. 10148—Sweeny vs. Morgan. 10425—Friedwald vs. Fisher. 10465—Neufeld vs. Hencken. 10551—Froescher vs. Gold. 10565—Davis vs. Keefuss. 10596—Larkin vs. Cunningham. 10636—Gerdes vs. Samilson. 10672—Henry Zeltner Brewing Company vs. Zulauf. 10678—Bloom vs. Parker. 9504—Jonasson vs. Rosenfeld. 10638—Clark Mile-End Spool Cotton Company vs. Ridgway. 10360—Phelps vs. Donohue. 10506—Sheehan vs. Fargo.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

5690—Poesche vs. Jones. 4559—Macombrey vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5490—La Barbara vs. Lennon. 5918—Hackett vs. Wigman. 5943—Danenfeld vs. Bauman. 5977—Thomasson vs. Noyes. 9857—Excelsior Steam Power Company vs. Halstead. 6377—Hamilton vs. Norman. 3—Jacobi vs. Thompson. 8026—Miller vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 3198—Goetting vs. Sohn. 4615—Schramme vs. Cleland. 6752—Grotsch vs. Steinway Railroad Company. 6753—Same vs. same. 6762—Bates vs. Cook & Bernheimer Company. 6246—Parisette vs. Parisette. 6537—Michelbacher vs. Mantner. 6811—Weil vs. Arnold. 4482—Clarke vs. Paull. 5063—Degan vs. Webster. 4876—Strobel vs. Kross. 6044—Hall vs. Tohr. 6071—Levy vs. Beecher. 6113—Deane Steam Pump Company vs. Blandin. 6192—Zwilling vs. Tross. 6194—Hogg vs. American Dunlop Fire Company.

Inquests.—6444—Hoeinghaus vs. Levy. 5102—Lazzaro vs. Walsh.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M.—Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

3002—Loughlin vs. Krauss. 4051—Kaiser vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 5434—Percival vs. Gilman. 1440—Cavanagh vs. O'Neill. 3408—First Congregational Religion of Humanity vs. Goldenberg. 3009—Peck vs. Hepter. 4585—Gall vs. Gall. 6495—Feeter vs. Arkenburgh. 6539—Schmidt vs. Haupal. 6547—State National Bank vs. Weed. 6622—Shea vs. Muller. 6953—Motley vs. Excelsior Pebble Phosphate Company. 6679—Valls vs. Vandelbilt. 6686—Williams vs. Halstead. 6833—Sasina vs. Weber. 6828—Lynch vs. Keefuss. 6091—Gaye vs. Humphirey. 3048—Bacon vs. Haffen. 6264—Batavia and New York Wood Working Company vs. Andrews. 6214—Carr vs. Dooley. 6582—Isear vs. Skinner. 6782—Quidor vs. Helmke. 2191—Caspary vs. Barth.

Inquests.—6818—Eureka Fire Hose Company vs. Pine. 6676—Lyon vs. Flanagan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Glegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bernard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—John Stafford, Maria C. Bennett, Cornelia G. Aspinwall, and Henry Benhine.

At 2 P. M.—Robert Stafford and Catharine E. A. Boak.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1241—Contested will of William Campbell.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

1058—Leonard vs. Butler Manufacturing Company. 1888—Farrell vs. Harrison. 1204—Behrmann vs. Koschmofsky. 1050—Matthews vs. Muller. 510—Boderich vs. Clason. 140—Roche vs. Hanlon. 1444—Muir vs. Harlem. 1408—Tompkins vs. Gilsey. 1445—Spaulding vs. Goldsmith. 3904—Reisman vs. Jacobowitz. 2628—Saltzman vs. Northrup. 135—Lister Company vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 134—Weaver vs. same. 137—Iselin vs. same. 1407—Herzberg vs. Westerfeld. 1451—Norrison vs. McKelvey. 2883—Rosenthal vs. Fargo. 1469—Caruso vs. Nicolini. 1471—Levy vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 1472—Sutton vs. Berry. 553—Cosgrove vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, &c., Railroad Company. 1448—Huckfeld vs. Scheele. 465—Panitz vs. Stein. 466—Leopold vs. Stein. 484—Robinson vs. Haffen. 1383—Loures vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1465—Weinstein vs. Truss. 4291½—Balmford vs. Grand Lodge Order United Workmen. 2715—Kandra vs. Citizens' Steamboat Company. 4020—Steinam vs. Schmidt.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

550—Hettinger vs. Diehl. 1145—Rosenfeld vs. Warner. 1063—Ketcham vs. Fine. 1067—Same vs. same. 1241—Eben vs. Brown. 310—McSeary vs. Leary. 605—Bradley vs. Casino Company. 1221—Feierstein vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 388—Welsh vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 1361—West vs. O'Neill. 922—Clients vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 298—Benedetel vs. Sonneberg. 599—Whitlock vs. McGlincey. 1370—Compton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 306—Weiger vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 819—Zamowsky vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 882—Henery Huber Company vs. Union Railroad Company. 893—Edelstein vs. Stern. 940—Roessle vs. Schoenfeld. 934—Patterson vs. Nesbit. 1371—Hill Brass Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 941—Rosenblatt vs. Van Schaick. 2950—Stoeppler vs. Calgut. 296—National Wall Paper Company vs. Lunt. 1308—Hess vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1379—Fibre Conduit Company vs. Capron. 867—Simonds vs. Adler. 732—Jenkins vs. Yeandle. 738—Morgan vs. Frischberg. 712—Gleason vs. Babcock.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

803—Wilson vs. Imperial Electric Lamp Company. 801—Haas vs. Brown. 1001—Davis vs. Union Railway Company. 965—Schram vs. Barrett. 322—Walschousky vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 781—Weblus vs. Ahlstrom. 129—Linders vs. Heidelbach. 981—Harris vs. Youngere. 954—Bradley vs. Fairpont Manufacturing Company. 156—Phillip vs. Brunner. 119—Clemmons vs. Veitner. 1158—Schrafft vs. Zeiss. 1166—Nichols vs. Simon. 1168—Nichols vs. Springer. 1169—same vs. same. 782—Hoeflin vs. Gedney. 792—Kohner vs. Yalovitz. 755—Lehmann vs. Bauman. 17—Talcott vs. Hoey. 1014—Bowles vs. Wolf. 667—A. D. Farmer Type Founding Company vs. Drake. 874—Corbin vs. Hawkes Manufacturing Company. 75—Finelite vs. Cohen. 951—Sinsheimer vs. Ehrich. 1020—Jacques vs. Smedbach. 901—Schmidt vs. Stern.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Case on.

4152—Buttenbausen vs. Weeden. 4181—Meiners vs. The Merrian Company. 4127—Fracy vs. Tuska. 4193—Bryant vs. Hake. 4244—Schmidt vs. Bonnell. 4054—Elsner vs. Plousky. 3420—Millard vs. Stein.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases, Called at 1:30 P. M. 2—Simonson vs. Kelly. 3521—Whelan vs. Gorton. 239—Engel vs. Bechterman. 193—Schmohl vs. O'Brien. 240—Kiernan vs. Walton. Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 14.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People.

1—Don Gin, George Chung, Lung You, Lee Hee, Wong Hong, and Hong ... Thomas Burns. 3—John B. White. 4—Joseph McCann and Benjamin Hodder. 5—James Twine. 6—Salvatore Gustafi. 7—Henry Schlesenger. 8—William Renfrew. 9—Jefferson Hale. 10—Clarence W. Dunn. 11—William Sinclair Crewe. Pleadings.—1—John Keefe. 2—Louis Pulaski. 3—Harry Wolff and Max Cohen. 4—William Sullivan. 5—James Kelly. 6—Henry Stokes and Max Schaeffer. 7—Michael Mahoney. 8—Louis Bloom. 9—Jacob Schwartz. 10—Thomas Lynch. 11—Toney J. Rich and Manuel De Canto. 12—John Murphy. 13—Philip F. Bannon. 14—Stephen O'Rourke. 15—Mary Envent.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—William S. Fender, Walter D. Valentine, and Edward Croker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Welch for the People.

1—Henry S. Chatfield. 2—Mary Wilsey. 3—Belle B. Clifford. 4—Charles Smith. 5—Thomas Kane. 6—Lucino Biondi. 7—Chung Chuck and Ah Sam. 8—Charles B. Combs. 9—Patrick Sullivan. 10—John Dennaker. 11—John Sargent and Henry Welsh. 12—Robert J. Redmond.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine for the People.

1—John Landgraff and Edward Landgraff. 2—William Sperling and John Sperling. 3—Harrison G. McFadden. 4—John Barry and John Bernheim. 5—Joseph Robbins. 6—George Shea. 7—Charles G. Taylor. 8—James B. Melville and Josephene L. Melville. 9—Thomas Adams and Mary Adams. 10—Max Muller. 11—John Longaine. 12—Bridget Gibbons. 13—Julius Carpenter. 14—Marie Longaline. 15—William Waters. 16—William Wilson. 17—Samuel Peyer. 18—Louis Csemiczky. 19—Morris Rosenfeld.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Higgins—Donald McLean, Carr vs. Smith—Albert Stickney. Goetting vs. Sohn—Daniel F. Cohalan. Glover Condensed Milk Company vs. Cushman Brothers Company—James B. Ludlow.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of Goodman—John Hone, Jr. Wetmore vs. Crossman—William S. Andrews. State Trust Company vs. Mining Dredging Power Company—Isaac B. Brennan.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of People's Fire Insurance Company—William H. Gibson. Brauns vs. Roe—John E. Ward. Anderson vs. New York Anderson Pressed Brick Company—J. Van Vechten Olcott.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Bradley, JJ.—Enumerated.—Nos. 31, 60, 71, 17, 14, 29, 40, 42, 52, 9, 16, 24.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J. Part II.—Osborne, J. Part III.—Keogh, J. Part IV.—Maddox, J. Part V.—Smith, J.

Nos. 2447, 4861, 1843, 8416, 6037, 3587, 3620, 3320, 3655, 3966, 3657, 4573, 2424, 3579, 6241, 6513, 6573, 6610, 3559, 3308, 3722, 3725, 3728, 2812, 3346, 1719, 3121, 3264, 3703, 3732, 3734, 3735, 3741, 3742, 2639, 1685, 5899, 6546, 6053, 3232, 3233, 1214, 767, 3421, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3754, 3755, 3760, 3760, 3757, 3758, 3759, 3761, 3762, 3763, 3766, 3767, 3768, 3769, 3770, 3771, 3772, 3773, 3774, 3775, 3776, 3778.

Highest number reached is 3778.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 672, 921, 924, 400, 933, 890, 679, 775, 937, 940, 941, 943, 944, 910, 923, 29, 885, 945, 262, 873, 947, 950, 952, 957, 958, 857, 907, 972, 917, 926, 631, 963, 964, 967, 968, 803, 805, 804, 686, 959, 938, 729.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J. Civil calendar. Nos. 123, 96, 58, 53, 54, 90, 73, 650, 636, 105, 665, 650½, 215, 210, 255, 692, 693, 694, 644, 290, 676, 47, 291, 705, 706, 707.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd J. Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of George Dunbar.

The accounting in the estates of Beda S. Keilgensein, Maria Anna Wiedner, Samuel Smith, Joseph Welphy, Maria Welphy, Mortimer Marble, Francis Fely, William Purvin, George Ike, John F. Becker, Bridget McGill, William M. Lyman, Theodore C. Sennett, Richard Major, Susan Brown, Agnes A. Mentz et al., Catharine E. Carberry, Conrad H. O. Heinze, Alphonse Lamothe, Francis A. Moran, William H. Willis, Richard C. Willis, Sarah L. English, Anna T. H. Murphy, and Agnes Metz et al.

The administrations of Thomas Keelly, Rose Coyle, Sarah E. Weed, Charles Hornbuckle, Mary Gallagher, and Moses Levy.

The estates of Thomas W. Townsend, John S. Hirsch, and Agnes A. Metz et al.

The revocation letters of administration of Edward C. Kimball.

Billiard Tournament Proposed.

George F. Slosson has issued an invitation to Messrs. Sibbs, McLaughlin, Catton, Gallagher, Maggioli, Sutton, and others to come to New York next month and compete for the American balk-line billiard championship and $1,000 in prizes.

The $1,000 offered by Mr. Slosson will be divided into four prizes of $400, $300, $200, and $100. The tournament is to be played in this city, commencing Feb. 15, or as soon thereafter as possible. The winner will be styled the champion of the United States and Canada at the fourteen-inch balk-line game. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company has agreed to give a handsome championship emblem. The winner will be obliged to defend his title, and no entrance fee is required.

Featherweights to Spar.

The two featherweight boxers "Patsy" Haley of Buffalo and Austin Rice will box before the Polo Athletic Club Saturday night. The winner of the bout will be matched against "Pedlar" Palmer, the 115-pound champion of England.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction and by Private Contract.

Sonn Brothers have sold to I. Hart and Mayer the four lots on the southwest corner of One Hundred and Second Street and Central Park West. The purchasers propose to erect on this site two superior six-story apartment houses, one 60 by 100 and the other 40 by 100. The houses for which the architect, Edward L. Angell, is drawing the plans will be fireproof throughout, and supplied with elevators and other modern conveniences.

Mr. John Davis has sold for S. W. B. Smith to an investor, for $125,000, the two new single flats on Central Park West, 50 feet north of Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 100 each.

Lalor & Beringer have sold to Jeremiah C. Lyons, for $110,000, the plot on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-third Street, 102.3 on Park Avenue and 100 feet on Seventy-third Street. The purchaser will improve the property by the erection of a seven-story apartment house on the corner, 33 feet on Seventy-third Street and 98 feet on Park Avenue. On the balance of the plot will be erected several first-class private dwellings. The same firm has also sold for Mr. Lyons the five-story flats 231, 233, 235, and 237 East Fifty-sixth Street.

A. Stein and Isidore Jackson have bought from James P. Kernochan, for about $60,000, 8, 10, 12, and 14 Clinton Street, 75 by 100. The buildings on the plot consist of a brick synagogue and a three-story brick tenement. The property was purchased in foreclosure by Mr. Kernochan last July for $45,000.

Joseph C. Hoagland has purchased from E. W. Bliss, for $250,000, the four-story private dwelling 27 West Fifty-first Street, 40 by 100. Mr. Bliss some years ago bought two four-story houses and had then entirely and expensively rebuilt, from plans by John H. Duncan. These houses form the dwelling which has been bought by Mr. Hoagland, and it is said to be one of the finest houses in that section of the city. Henry D. Winans and May were the brokers.

Raymond Hoagland, son of Joseph C. Hoagland, has purchased from Mrs. Albert Young, at about $150,000, the five-story marble front, American basement dwelling, 15 West Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Richmond & Dyer have sold for H. N. Moore to Caroline B. Muhleman, the three-story private dwelling 214 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 16 by 100.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. James L. Wells sold in foreclosure, Eleventh Street, map of Unionport, Westchester County, now in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Lot 253, with a two-story frame dwelling, 100 by 105, to William Reubel, for $1,325.

Mr. William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the defendant, Emeline Johnson, the three five-story brick and stone flats 25 and 27 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 75 by 100.11.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 55 East Eighth Street, (St. Mark's Place,) north side, 275 feet east of Second avenue, 25 by 85.11, four-story brownstone-front house, with basement store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George B. McClellan, referee, 517 to 527 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 150 by 98.9; also, 514 to 520 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, eight-story brick piano factory; also, 526 and 528 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, vacant; also, 532 and 534 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, vacant. Due on judgments, $106,892.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., executor's sale, 329 East Eighty-second Street, north side, 310.11 feet east of Second Avenue, 17.11 by 102.2, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 331 East Eighty-second Street, north side, 328.10 feet east of Second Avenue, 18.1 by 102.2, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executrix's sale, 157 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 165.7½ feet east of Seventh Avenue, 21.10½ by 98.9, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sales, 4 Bedford Street, northeast side, between Downing Street and Cottage Place, 22 by 97 by 12 by 86, four-story brick tenement; also, 158 East One Hundredth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; also, 2,113 Madison Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 20 by 80, three-story and basement stone-front dwelling; also, 1,094 and 1,096 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Bristow Street, 25 by 100 each, two three-story frame tenements.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

Plans for additions to two public school buildings are being drawn in the office of C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings. Grammar School No. 94, at the northwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, is to be enlarged by the erection of a five-story- light-colored brick annex, to cost about $90,000. The addition will have a frontage of 58 feet on Sixty-eighth Street and a depth of 58 feet on It will be fire-proof throughout. The ground floor will be devoted to playgrounds, the second, third, and fourth floors to classrooms, and the fifth floor to manual training, culinary, and sewing classes.

An annex to Grammar School No. 34, at the northwest corner of Broome and Sheriff Streets, is to be five stories high. The facing for the first story will be brownstone; the remaining stories of red brick trimmed with brownstone. The new structure will cost about $40,000, and will cover a plot 46 by 87 feet. Each of the above buildings will have plants for heating, ventilating, and electric lighting installed in the cellars.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 324 West Eighty-sixth Street, for a four-story brick dwelling, 25 by 55.6, by Caroline Seligman of 40 West Seventy-first Street, owner; Brunner & Tryon, 36 Union Square, East, architects; cost, $20,000.

Westchester Avenue, south corner of Greene Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 60, and a two-story frame stable, 16 by 20; Henry Nerenberg, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $4,500.

Webster Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for four three-story frame tenements, 18.10 by 65; C. Van Olinda of 130 Fulton Street, owner; Howard Constable, architect; cost, $20,000.

Essex Street, southeast corner of Houston Street; alterations to a four-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $75,000.

No. 83 Columbus Avenue, rear, alterations to a three-story brick tenement by the estate of Rachel Samuels, owner; cost, $800.

No. 83 Columbia Street, rear, alterations to a four-story brick and stone store and office building, by Nathan Boseman of 102 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; A. J. Manning, 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 19.

43D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Edward P. Patterson, referee, to Paul Wiane $11,300

134TH ST, n s, 315 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Mary Regan to Mary J. Crotty .. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary J. Crotty to Margaret A. McGrath 10

3D AV, e s, 81.4 ft n of 161st St, 18.8x107.3; Peter and wife to Frank Cramer and wife 14,000

4TH AV, e s, Lot 870, map of Laconia Park; Malinda G. Mace to George Schuler 600

4TH AV, e s, Lot 871, same map; same to Heinrich Selbel 650

BEECH AV, e s, Lots 208 and 209, same map; same to Alice Moran 900

5TH AV, s s, Lot 725, map of Wakefield; same to Leander B. Sherman 10,000

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 100 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Felix Brunner 800

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets The Acme of durability. A few choice remnants left. LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

LOTS 44 and 45, map of South Mount Vernon; George P. Langdon to Mina A. Langdon 9,000

98TH ST, s s, 613.4 ft e of 3d Av, 14.8x 26.2; William G. Davies, referee, to William P. Rooney 975

7TH AV, 1,985; Mary J. Stevens and another to Hyman Israel 1

93D ST, 329 and 331 East; John McLaughlin and wife to Sarah Ullmann 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 125.11 ft n of 97th St, 50x100.5; Theodore A. Cordler and wife to Conrad R. Gross and another 1

113TH ST, 66 East; Mayer Hyams and wife to Hugo Cohn 1

SAME PROPERTY; Hugo Cohn and wife to Mayer Hyams 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 162 ft n e of Westchester Av, runs e 56.3x s 56.3 to Westchester Av x e 100x n 100x e 21.2x n w 85.4 to Prospect Av x s 107.3; also strip adjoining; Annie Condon to Elizabeth Mulligan 1

SAME PROPERTY; Patrick Mulligan and wife to Annie Condon 1

81ST ST, n s, 262 ft w of 9th Av, 17x102.2; Mary Brown to John J. Brown ..... Omitted

159TH ST, n e s, 152.5 ft n w of Fox St, 61.11x irregular; Joseph Weld and wife to Peter J. Stumpf and another 2,200

40TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Annie V. Bryan to William Bryan ..... Omitted

WEBSTER AV, s s, 875 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 25x86.5x25x87.1; executors, &c., of Maria L. Travers to Mary Prowler 755

207TH ST, n s, 444.3 ft s e of Woodlawn Road, 55x48.4x51.10x61.11; same to same 315

HULL AV, s s, 263.6 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 50x100; same to same 890

NORWOOD AV, n w s, 106.7 ft n e of 205th St, 100x100; same to Harris Mandelbaum and another 2,340

HULL AV, n w corner of 207th St, 50.8x 102.8; same to same 1,555

HULL AV, n e corner of Woodlawn Road, 128.5x50x111x50; same to same ... 2,620

FORSYTH ST, 78; David Mitchell, referee, to Harris Cohen and another 36,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 126.7 ft n of 141st St, 75.11x91.1x75.7x76.5; Edward T. Donnelly, referee, to Henry W. Schmidt 15,600

LOT 124, Parcel 29, map of De Peyster Tract; Nathaniel Binns and others to Judson Lawson 7,250

134TH ST, 730 East; Mary Power to Ida W. Rasines 2,500

146TH ST, old s s, at n w cor of 3d Av, 100x25.6x9.3x19.11; William Simpson and wife to Ludwig Herz 1

179TH ST, n s, 238 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x100; Union Real Estate Company to Robert Wheelan 1

LYON ST, s s, 174 ft w of Fox St, 30x56x irregular; Peter J. Stumpf and wife to Joseph Wild and wife 7,400

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x irregular; Eugene Durnin, referee, to Arthur C. Searles, as executor 5,600

LOT 330, map of Melrose, South; James T. Barry and wife to Lucy M. Byrne .. 1

TREMONT AV, s s, adjoining Lot 18, map of the heirs of Thomas E. Walker, 32x130; Annie L. Trainor and others to Mary Trainor 2

LILLIAN PLACE, w s

FOUR INCENDIARY ATTEMPTS.

Apartment House in Brooklyn Again Set on Fire.

An incendiary fire, the fourth in ten months in the same building, was discovered in the four-story apartment house, 298 First Street, Brooklyn, at 1:30 A. M. yesterday. Damage to building and contents was about $1,000. Mrs. James Waters, on the third floor, and Mrs. Barry, the janitress on the ground floor were awakened by a man's voice crying fire. The tenants ran out into the cold half dressed, and Mrs. Mary Bach's family had to scamble from the top floor to the next by the fire escape. Chief Dale's investigation at the time was without result, and Fire Marshal Brymer has set a number of detectives to work on the case.

Wicked Twin Brother, His Defense.

Ferdinand Brown, who says he is seventy-one years old, was convicted in Special Sessions yesterday of obtaining $14 by indorsing the name of Dr. E. C. Spitzka of 712 Lexington Avenue to a bogus check. He declared that he is a victim of mistaken identity and that his twin brother, an exconvict, is really the guilty man. Dr. Spitzka said he could not be mistaken. He had known Brown for years, and testified against him six years ago when he was convicted of forgery. Brown persisted in the twin-brother story, but the Justices did not believe him, and sentenced him to pay a fine of $500 and to serve eleven months in jail.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

BACHELOR OF INDEPENDENT MEANS tired of living alone desires another bachelor (or congenial married couple;) positively no other boarders; his new modern residence, pleasantly located on lower west side, near Riverside Drive; his servants competent, faithful, and many years in family; this is no boarding house advertisement, and only those who really desire a luxurious home and will moderately share expenses address Post Office Box 2,163, New York City.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

45TH ST, 34 WEST.—In small private family; to gentleman only.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—By a chambermaid, waitress, seamstress, or general housework; references furnished. 37 Henry St., Dowd.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid and assist with sewing; three years' reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By chambermaid and seamstress; reference. A. E., 270 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; best city references. 356 West 25th St.

CHAMBERWORK and WAITING.—Can do plain sewing; city or country; best city reference. 218 West 32d St., ring Lynch's bell.

Cooks.

COOK and WAITRESS.—By a young woman in private family; understands cooking thoroughly; three years' excellent city references from last employers. 119 East 74th St., second bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; French and American cooking; good baker; No. 1 reference; friend's first-class butler; city or country. 233 East 59th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; willing to go by day or month; best references. Care Mrs. Donlin, 198 East 76th St., second floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By neat, young German girl as good cook and laundress; American family; city references. 154 East 40th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook. Call, two days, present employer's, 136 West 58th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a young woman of refinement as companion; understands the care of a house; would be useful in any position not menial; best reference. L. C., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 183 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By day; first-class fit guaranteed; ladies' and children's dresses; terms moderate; reference. Dress, Advertising Office, 904 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.— By a dressmaker, is an expert fitter and trimmer, by the day; formerly with Connelly; evening and street dresses; reference. 134 East 117th St.

DRESSMAKER and MILLINER.—First-class; French; by the day or at home. Mrs. Dufnils, 125 Clinton Place.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined and capable American as housekeeper; neat, systematic, and a good manager; reference. Reliable, Box 47, 1,242 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—By an American widow, as housekeeper in small family or as companion to elderly to lady. Mrs. M., 3 Ash St., Jersey City, N. J.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks German and English; several years with American families; understands dressmaking; seamstress and good hairdresser; city reference. 316 East 33d St., ring twice.

MAID.—By a competent, educated North German as lady's maid or maid to grown children; trustworthy and capable in all her duties; good dressmaker, needlewoman; traveling and packing; excellent reference. J. H. B., Christian Home, 15 Sutton Place.

MAID.—By an English maid; Protestant; understands her duties perfectly; willing and obliging; good packer and traveler; highest references. L. J. F., 35 West 38th St.

MAID or NURSE.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for competent woman as maid or nurse to invalid or elderly lady; willing to assist with other light duties. 700 Lexington Av.

MAID.—By a French maid for growing children; good sewer; references. M., 142 Columbus Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By good laundress; by the day or do cleaning; first-class reference. 244 West 20th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class German laundress to go out by the day; takes washing home. Mrs. Schneider, 407 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS and COOK.—By a laundress and good plain cook in private family; references. M., Times Office.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. 145 East 50th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; first-class city reference. 904 6th Av., third bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes position for her nurse; eight years' reference. Call between 2 and 4 to-day, 19 East 56th Street.

NURSE.—By a competent North German girl as nurse; best reference. 595 3d Av., second floor.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to get a position for a girl who has lived with her for four years as child's nurse. Call at present employer's, 1,730 Broadway, corner 55th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as competent waitress in private family; first-class city reference, 764 8th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; private family; carves, makes salads, care of silver; good city references. 211 East 26th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl; first-class waitress; five years' references; last employer can be seen. Ring Corr's bell, 228 East 36th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable widow, will do family washing home; shirts, cuffs, collars, and laces done first class. Mrs. Thos. Kelly, 158 East 52d St., second bell.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By a stenographer and typewriter; knowledge of bookkeeping. Miss K. M., 204 East 126th St.

UPHOLSTERESS.—Mme. Thiercel, upholsteress, makes portieres, slipcovers, and fancy articles for furnishing houses; best references. Removed to 21 Manhattan St., care of Mrs. Harnwell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By single man; speaks French and English; thoroughly understands his duties; highly recommended; personal and city references. 917 7th Av., Camacho's box.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; age, 33; thoroughly competent in every respect; sober, honest; good city references. H. S., 311 East 9th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; two years' excellent references; in private family. L., 273 West 36th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Thoroughly competent; best city references. P., 273 West 36th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent Swedish butler; highly recommended by family with whom he lived for several years; other excellent references; perfectly sober, reliable, and intelligent man; tall and of neat appearance. N., Box 26, 440 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef, in private family, with first-class city references. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all around man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly competent; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; tend furnace, milk, &c.; single; city or country. F. C., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By experienced and thoroughly competent man; married; careful driver; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; good driver; honest, sober, and well recommended. Coachman, 5 West 69th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; best reference. I. W., 2 East 70th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; as head gardener; age, 31; married; 17 years' experience; can furnish best of references to any lady or gentleman requiring his services. W., 90 8th Av., Times Agency.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly capable servant; no objection to going on box, &c.; best city references. H. F., 208 East 28th St., care McDermott.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man, 22; honest, sober; willing to work; first-class vegetable gardener; careful driver; make himself useful; on gentleman's place; best references. M. Landeroff, 44 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—Single; Scotchman; private family; understands all housework; can wait on table; sober, honest, obliging; good references. M. D., Box 36, 1,242 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By Swiss, 23, as useful man; private family; honest, sober, and a good worker. Fred. care Wursch, 107 West 26th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By single man; strictly sober, faithful, to take care of wardrobe and apartments and do some cooking; best city references. Louis, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE or ATTENDANT.—To sick or invalid gentleman; best city reference from doctor and last places; willing, sober; would travel; American. 320 3d Av.

STEWARD.—As steward in a club or hotel or charge of bachelor apartment house; can furnish first-class reference; thoroughly understands his business. H. H., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WATCHMAN.—By young man; married; best reference. Janitor, 126 East 114th St.

WAITER.—By good waiter. Pearson, 595 3d Av., second floor.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

THOUSANDS OF GOOD PLACES UNDER THE McKinley Administration in every part of the country. Do you want one? The Mid-Winter edition of the NATIONAL RECORDER will tell how to get a position. Send five cents in stamps to the NATIONAL RECORDER, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A gentleman of good address and business experience to solicit advertisements. Address Tact, Box 101, Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Lady of wide business acquaintance to solicit advertisements for a publication of exceptional merit. Apply Brett Publishing Co., 409 Pearl Street, between 12 and 2 o'clock, Wednesday.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?

AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT IS AT YOUR DOORS.

THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.

The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed piazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.

MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.

RATES REDUCED | Per week, $21 and upward. Per day, $4 and upward.

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee. Lakewood, N. J.

Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

THOMASVILLE, GA.

PINEY WOODS HOTEL,

NOW OPEN.

All modern improvements; good roads and drives, bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address

WM. E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.

N. Y. representative, F. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.

THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.

The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

The Laurel House OF Lakewood, New Jersey,

David B. Plumer, Manager.

HOTELS.

THE

GROSVENOR,

5TH AV. AND 10TH ST.,

One of the most luxuriously furnished hotels in the country. Engagements may now be made by the month, year, or transiently. Restaurant open to the public. Write for illustrated booklet.

M. J. SHEA.

AUCTION SALES.

J. MONTGOMERY STRONG, AUCTIONEER, 60 LIBERTY ST.

STRONG & IRELAND

will sell at public auction, by order of PERCY L. KLOCK, Assignee,

ON JANUARY 20TH, 1897,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., AT

42 WEST B'WAY, N. Y.,

Top Floor,

Cameras, lenses, machines, tools, pulleys, shafting, electric motor, Ward & Scott's photographic lamps, office furniture, and all other articles pertaining to the lithographic business lately belonging to HUGH L. C. STEVENS.

Information of STRONG & IRELAND, 60 Liberty St. and 511 Columbus Av.

PERCY L. KLOCK, Assignee, 257 Broadway, N.Y.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 73 Court St., B'lyn. Best instruction; low fee; term begins now. Free Italian lecture Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL, 35 West 90th St.

Kindergarten. Primary, Intermediate.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 49th.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

D. L. MOODY

WILL SPEAK IN CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M. Send stamped envelope to W. E. Lougee, 40 East 23d St., for free tickets. Ira D. Sankey will sing.

COOPER UNION.

Cor. 8th St. and 3d Av.

To-day at noon.

Services under direction of A. C. DIXON.

J. WILBUR CHAPMAN

of Philadelphia will preach. Subject, "The Castaway" Seats free. Everybody welcome.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 298 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 298 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1897, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Jefferson Street with the southerly line of Division Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Division Street for a distance of three hundred and eighty-eight and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet (388.88 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Rutgers Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Rutgers Street for a distance of one foot (1 foot) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Canal Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Canal Street for a distance of two hundred and fifty-six and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (256.53 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of East Broadway; thence (4) running easterly along said northerly line of East Broadway for a distance of one hundred and thirty-nine and six one-hundredths feet (139.06 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Jefferson Street; thence (5) running northerly along said westerly line of Jefferson Street for a distance of one hundred and sixteen and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (116.92 feet), more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Norfolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (200.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Essex Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Essex Street for a distance of three hundred and twenty-nine and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (329.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-four and fifty-four one-hundredths feet (224.54 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Norfolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and seventy-seven and eight one-hundredths feet, (277.08 feet), more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "C."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Suffolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two one-hundredths feet (280.82 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Norfolk Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and two and fifty-five one-hundredths feet (202.55 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and forty-one one-hundredths feet (227.41 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Suffolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Suffolk Street for a distance of ninety-eight and thirty-one one-hundredths feet (98.31 feet), more or less, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 11, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 23, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn*, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New York*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Berlin, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Berlin.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Servia*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Europe, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other part of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesdays take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Darwin; at 7 AM for Brazil, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica and South Pacific ports,) per steamship Valencia, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia";) at 11 AM for Progreso, per steamship Santo Domingo, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Santo Domingo";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at 3 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Imperial Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Imperial Prince.")

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Cearense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campenchy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1897.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BACHELOR APT. HOUSE; 27 ROOMS; FULLY occupied; fine income; easily managed; convenient Holland House; sell furniture; $4,500. LUDLAW, DAY & CO., 12 East 29th St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide GRATIS.

For Information Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Atlantic City, N.J. (J. H. Borton) The Dennis, ap & up
$18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bournemouth, Eng. (seashore, Royal Bath Hotel.
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Charleston, S.C...Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col...New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
FLORIDA. East Coast System.
St. Augustine, Alcazar, ap. Open Nov. 14
do The Ponce de Leon, ap. " Jan. 20
do Hotel Cordova, ep. " .....
Ormond, The Ormond, ap. " Jan. 9
Palm Beach, Palm Bch Inn, ap. " Dec. 28
do Royal Poinciana, ap. " Jan. 10
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap. " Jan. 9
Palatka, Fla....Putnam House, a. p., $4 & up.
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec 3
Winter Park, Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15
Port Tampa, The Inn, ap. " all year
Belleair,.....Belleview, ap. " Jan. 15
Kissimmee, Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15
Ocala,.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10
FLORIDA. Plant System.
Jacksonville, The St. James, ap., $4 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $4
Rockledge, The Plaza Hotel, ap. $3 up
Suwanee Springs Htl & famous water
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Jersey City, Hotel Washington, e. p., $1.50 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J....Hotel Lakewood, a. p., $5
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
Mobile, Ala., Battle House, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $3 up
Montgomery, Ala...Exchange Hotel, a.p., $3 up
Naples, Italy, Hotel Royal des Etrangers, Most fashionable Hotel in Naples, a. p., $3.
New Haven, Ct..Mosley's New Haven House Remodeled, up to date in every respect, a. p., $4
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up.
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $3, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B. Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.)..The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn)..Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up.
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) e. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep. $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-Carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
Philadelphia .Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H...The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va., Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $3 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, ap., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep't) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N. J. Trenton H'se, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50 up
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A Trip to Jamaica,

the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the

Atlas Line

offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

Winter Cruise

of the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE Mediterranean and ORIENT BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK from New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.

For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 57 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf...Sat., Jan. 23, 6 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Jan. 30, 9 A.M.

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris, Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Servia, Jan. 23, 9 AM | Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM
Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM | Etruria, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM
Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM | Servia, Feb. 27, 1 PM

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Jan. 20, Noon | Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon
Teutonic, Jan. 26, Noon | Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon
Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC .....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Mch. 13, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM | *Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Ja. 26, 11 AM | †Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM | †Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

Steamers of Jan 20th and Feb. 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 A.M. | Columbia, May 13, 7 A.M.
F. Bismarck, Ap. 8, 10 A.M. | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 A.M.
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 A.M. | Normannia, June 3, 10 A.M.

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WINTER CRUISE

To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,

By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

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BERLIN, Jan. 20, noon | Friesland, Feb. 3, no

THE OBSTRUCTED STREETS

Charges of Neglect of Duty Against Commissioner Collis.

CONDITION IN VESEY STREET.

L. J. Callanan Alleges that Mr. Collis Has Not Done His Duty in His Delay in Carrying Out the Law.

Formal charges of neglect of duty will be prepared within a few days against Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, to ascertain why he refuses to clear the sidewalks of Vesey Street, and by what right he authorized the storekeepers there to violate the law which forbids any obstruction of the sidewalks.

The respite granted by him to the men doing business on the block between Church Street and West Broadway has incited merchants less favored by the department to ask why the law should be enforced in one section of the city and violated with the consent of the authorities in another.

The law, they declare, is explicit and peremptory. It says—and its constitutionality has been sustained by the Appellate Division and by the Court of Appeals—that the street, from building line to building line, is the property of the people and must not be obstructed. In defiance of the law and ruling, with the permission, it is asserted, of the head of the Department of Public Works, every storekeeper in Vesey Street on the north side of the block complained of is using the sidewalk in front of his store as an annex for the display of a considerable portion of his stock and for the transaction of his ordinary business.

A week ago L. J. Callanan wrote to Commissioner Collis, calling his attention to the violations of the law. Gen. Collis wrote to the offending storekeepers, notifying them that they must remove the obstructions at once, and the storekeepers in a body appealed to Mayor Strong. They called his attention to the hardship of the situation, and pleaded that they had been carrying on business in the same fashion for twenty-five years. The Mayor said he could not help them, and they asked him if he would approve a bill to be presented to the Legislature to give the Board of Aldermen power to pass an ordinance legalizing their obstruction of the sidewalks. He said he did not think he would.

Gen. Collis decided that, as the law had been violated continuously for so many years, it would injure no one if he winked at a further violation. He informed the men who presented their case to the Mayor that he would give them reasonable time to prepare the proposed bill, and instructed Superintendent Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances not to interfere with them.

Mr. Callanan was not pleased with the outcome of his complaint. "There has been talk enough and waiting enough," he said. "I am going to act now. I have instructed my lawyer, E. M. Wight, to apply to the courts for a mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to do his duty. In the meantime I shall make formal charges against Gen. Collis and present them to the Mayor. If the Commissioner, knowing his duty, refuses to do it, the time has come to teach him that the people have rights that must be respected."

Mr. Wright said that he is at work on the papers in the matter and will give notice to-morrow of his application for a mandamus. Referring to the intention of the Vesey Street storekeepers to secure special legislation he said: "The Legislature cannot pass a law that will legalize sidewalk obstructions. The courts have held that the ordinances adopted by the Board of Aldermen that conflict with the Constitution are invalid. The Constitution gives the streets to the people, and an ordinance taking them or any part of them away, even with the consent of the Legislature, would not stand."

Mr. Collis and the Law.

"My position in the matter," said Commissioner Collis, "is a simple one. I told the Vesey Street store men that if they proved to me that they were acting in good faith in their application for special legislation I would not interfere with them for a reasonable time."

"But the law," said the reporter, "says distinctly that the sidewalks must not be obstructed. Where do you get your authority to authorize a violation of it?"

"From the discretion vested in me by my position as head of the Department of Public Works. I was present when these men presented their case to the Mayor, and I hold that no injury will be done to any one by the exercise of that discretion. A certain amount of discretionary authority is given to every holder of an executive office."

"But the law," began the reporter.

"Never mind the law just now. If a mandamus is applied for, I do not believe the court will force me to act at once. I am willing to act, but in view of the number of years those people have been there I believe they are entitled to some consideration. I do not believe that the public is being inconvenienced."

"But the law," began the reporter again.

"I know what the law is," interrupted Gen. Collis testily. "I have told those men that I would not enforce it just yet, and that's all there is to it."

"Have you heard," asked the reporter, "that Mr. Callanan has decided to make formal charges against you of neglect of duty, and to demand that the Mayor investigate your conduct?"

"I have nothing more to say. You had better see the Mayor."

Mayor Strong said that if a formal complaint is made to him he will look into it. He added that he had not authorized Gen. Collis's action, and had not consulted with the Public Works Department on the subject, and had not been advised of Mr. Callanan's complaint.

Some Other Nuisances.

It is not only down town that citizens are complaining of the neglect of the Public Works Department to enforce the law against street and sidewalk obstructions. The Aldermanic ordinance which legalized the erection of booths for the sale of newspapers under the elevated railroad stairs provides that they be put up under the supervision of the department. Other sections of the ordinance regulate the size of the booths and forbid the display of advertising matter on them. Several of the booths already built violate the provisions of the ordinance, and the drop-shutters used on all of them, by projecting from twelve to eighteen inches, are in defiance of the law against sidewalk obstructions. Aldermen Hall and Goodman have notified the Department of Public Works of the existence of the newsdealers' booths ordinance and action will probably be taken within a "reasonable" time.

In front of the old St. Luke's Hospital grounds a long line of fence erected for advertising, and encroaching more than three feet beyond the building line on Fifth Avenue, has stood in violation of the law for many weeks. Between the building line and the street pavement of 513 Fifth Avenue a laundry, inclosed by plate glass, has been erected. The house adjoins that of R. T. Wilson, and he and many others in the neighborhood look upon it as a nuisance. The Public Works Department, it is expected, will investigate the matter within a "reasonable" time.

People's Fire Insurance Company.

Application has been made to the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the People's Fire Insurance Company of 395 Canal Street by the Directors, and Judge Andrews has appointed W. H. Gibson referee and set down the order to show cause for April 22. The company was organized in 1851, had a capital of $200,000, but has ceased active business since 1891, and the proceedings are merely formal to wind up the company. The policies have been reinsured in other companies, the stockholders have been paid $200,000, there are no debts, and the company has assets in cash of $11,579.

Hundreds of cases pronounced to be Consumption have been cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

WILLIAM L. WILSON'S PLANS.

He Says They Are Not Settled, but Others Think He May Come Here.

Postmaster General William L. Wilson of West Virginia reached New York yesterday morning from Washington on his way to Albany. He was met at the Jersey City side by Walter S. Logan, Vice President of the State Bar Association, and escorted to the Manhattan Club, where he was entertained at breakfast by E. G. Whitaker, President of the State Bar Association; Vice President Logan, Dr. J. M. King, Dr. John S. White of the Berkeley School, and Edward Hagerman Hall.

When asked what he thought of the arbitration treaty, Mr. Wilson said arbitration was hardly in his line. "I would rather not discuss that subject," he said. "Now the treaty is before the Senate, I have no private information as to its strength in that body, but protracted consideration can, I think, be expected. We can only wait and hope."

Of the Wilson tariff bill he said: "It's hardly fair to hold me to its paternity after the way it was mutilated in the Senate in so many of its reform schedules. The commercial stagnation in the country has not been calculated to show the best results attainable, even under the bill as changed. It is evident enough that decreased importations are explained largely by the great depression along all industrial lines in our country. But I will say very positively that, in the matter of increased exports, which the bill was chiefly designed to bring about, results have been decidedly satisfactory to the cause of tariff reform."

Mr. Wilson said he had made no definite plans yet as to what he would do after the Cleveland Cabinet retired on March 4. It was learned, however, from other sources that he will probably take up his residence in this city. Several legal firms here have made him substantial offers. He has given no positive answers yet, but has the matter under consideration.

HOW TO HELP THE POOR.

Charles D. Kellogg's Advice at Charity Organization Conference.

The second monthly conference of charity organizations of the city was held yesterday in the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Miss Kate Bond, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Charity Organization Society, presided. There was a very large attendance.

The topic for consideration was the question, "On what principle are we to limit our relief problem; shall we care for those who are really 'helpable,' leaving others to public agencies?"

The chief part in the discussion was taken by Charles D. Kellogg, Second Vice President of the Charity Organization Society. He said that with time and toil "every condition of depravity and depression may be ameliorated, and the question becomes one of degree. Practically the world of sorrow and degradation may be divided into those who are amenable to influence and those who yield only to discipline and control. The State alone can coerce; private individuals and voluntary societies must rely on moral suasion for results."

As to methods for solving the problem, Mr. Kellogg suggested these among other plans:

"That almsgiving should be undertaken only by experienced hands.

"Relief should be preceded by thorough investigation by experienced persons.

"The incorrigible should be relegated at once to the relief provided by the State.

"The natural resources of the needy should be used to the utmost.

"Relief must really improve the condition of the poor; and relief should be in the form of loans, and secured, so as not to tempt the evasion of payment.

"Promote such relief as is educational in the widest sense of the word; such as provides coffee rooms, clean resorts, elevating amusements, lyceums, music halls, industrial training, and such other agencies as will successfully compete with the saloon and the dance halls, and will counteract the temptations to self-indulgence, idleness, and vice, and in some measure save the coming generation from producing an ever-enlarging crop of incapables, incorrigibles, and unhelpables."

The suggestions offered by Mr. Kellogg were fully discussed by R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; N. S. Rosenau, manager of the United Hebrew Charities, and Jesse Albert Locke of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The next conference, on Feb. 16, will consider the question of "The Influence of Cheap Lodging Houses Upon City Pauperism." Mrs. Charles R. Lowell will read the principal paper.

INCREASE OF YOUTHFUL VICE.

Mr. Comstock Attributes It to Trashy Literature and Newspapers.

At the annual business meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Vice held yesterday in the John Street Methodist Church, Anthony Comstock, Secretary and Agent, made a report in which he said an appalling increase of vice among children was to be attributed to the prevalence of trashy books and criminal stories.

He said the daily press would advance the interests of public morals by ceasing to publish the sickening details of abominations that exist in our midst. The report contained a mass of statistics concerning arrests and the seizure of various pictures and publications.

The annual election resulted in the re-election of the present President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, and the following executive: A. F. Libby, Chairman; C. M. Jesup, Alexander M. Hudnut, John C. Martin, John N. Beach, Alfred L. White, A. S. Grossmann, John Sinclair, J. V. Cockcroft, and Bowles Colgate.

COLUMBIA'S CREW DISBANDED.

No Funds for an Entry in the Poughkeepsie Race.

The 'varsity crew of Columbia University, which has been for two weeks training for the intercollegiate race at Poughkeepsie, disbanded yesterday afternoon. This action was taken on the official decision of the University Union Monday night, not to put a 'Varsity eight on the water.

The undergraduate body is indignant over this action, and is expressing its wrath on large placards of denunciation posted all over the campus. Lack of funds is the graduates' reason for this action.

Meeting of Bridge Trustees.

The Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge had a quorum yesterday, and considerable miscellaneous business was transacted. Chief Engineer Hart was empowered to contract for electrical power in cases of emergency from the Brooklyn Heights Railroad. A new grip to motor cars, the invention of a son of Engineer Martin, was ordered adopted at a cost of $30 per car. The board of engineering experts, appointed to report on the feasibility of running surface roads across the bridge, was asked to hasten its work.

Badges for the Aldermen.

The Aldermen yesterday adopted a design for an official badge. It is composed of an oblong gold shield, with the arms of the city upon it. This is surrounded by golden laurel leaves and surmounted by an eagle. The only Alderman who voted against the adoption of the badge was Mr. Kennefick, Tammany. He said that he didn't want a badge. The city is not to pay for them, but the Aldermen think their friends will give them to them.

Deputy Sheriff Lipsky Honored.

Deputy Sheriff Lipsky is much pleased with the gift of a handsome silver service from Perfection Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 270, of which he was the retiring Chancellor Commander. This was given as a mark of appreciation for his services to the lodge. The presentation took place Monday night at a banquet in honor of the retiring officers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

When it is declared that one's good temper and artistic possibilities may be impaired by irritating combinations and unlovely tones in draperies, one begins to think.

In our decorative studio, seventh floor, with charming colors and materials all about, you may be able to think better. Artists are here, who, if you wish, will see your rooms and help you think.

Long experience fits us to suggest just the right things in decorations.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

EVILS OF OUR GOVERNMENT

Some of Them Pointed Out by Postmaster General Wilson.

THE DEFECTS OF OUR SYSTEM.

The Remedy Will Come with Time and Under the Present Constitution—For the Present the Evils Are Glaring.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—A large audience was present in the Assembly Chamber to-night to witness the opening session of the annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association, which will be concluded to-morrow, when the election of officers will take place. President Edward G. Whittaker of New York City called the meeting to order, and, after prayer, he introduced Postmaster General William L. Wilson. This is the twentieth anniversary of the association, and Mr. Wilson delivered the anniversary oration, taking for his subject "Some Points in the Making of Our Constitutional System."

He reviewed at length the methods of administering the Government and the weak points in the actual working of our Constitutional system. Among other things he said:

"It will not do for us to censure too rashly those whom we have chosen to act for us in the two branches of Congress. It is reasonably certain that in both Senate and House, and especially in the latter, which springs directly from the people, those representatives are just what popular suffrage under existing conditions and existing party machinery produces for us. If there is blame or weakness anywhere, it is with those who elect rather than with those who are elected, with the people who delegate rather than with those who are delegated. Ours is, as it must always be, a Government by majority, rather than a Government of the wisest, ablest, and best, who, by the conditions of human nature, are a minority everywhere.

Money in Elections.

"The great and growing evil of the use of money in popular elections, to which no patriotic man can shut his eyes, with its inevitable degradation of elector and elected, is a question of momentous import. It is not a necessary part of the working of our Constitutional system, and the example of other countries shows that it is within the power of remedial legislation. It is a result of that system that whatever of merit or ability or of usefulness to the country a representative may develop, his continuance in public service depends practically upon a single district, and by the requirements of the Constitution, on a single State. This is the sword of Damocles hanging constantly over his head. If a selfish, unenlightened, or corrupt minority, however small, constitutes the balance of power in his district, or a corrupt party machine or party boss is locally supreme, his party and his country lose the benefit of his wisdom and counsel in public life.

"Nay, more; let any representative not intrenched behind a large and incorruptible majority in his particular constituency, plant himself in the pathway of any great special interest or combination of special interests trying to prey upon the public, and his banishment from public life is as certain as the recurrence of election day.

"The growth in public expenses goes on from year to year unresisted by any effective or responsible organization in either house, save as the Speaker may be able, or may be disposed, to use his power, which is sometimes sufficient, or as an occasional Executive veto may arouse public opinion against it. Nor can there be, under our hidden system of indirect taxation, that other and still more effective check, the resistance of the taxpayer to a known increase of public burdens.

Our Growing Expenses.

"The Secretary of the Treasury has just called attention to the ominous fact that the great increase in ordinary expenditures of the Government during the last seven years, four of which have been years of stagnant business and halting prosperity, has been without precedent in our history in times of peace, and to the still more ominous fact that there has been no resulting extension or substantial improvement of our public service. This increase may therefore be charged in large measure to the resistless pressure of powerful private interests and classes, and is a result of that pressure, rather than of any imperious public necessity.

"The Post Office Department of Great Britain showed last year a surplus of $18,000,000 from its operations, while that of the United States disclosed a deficit of nearly $10,000,000, chiefly because the unintended and unforeseen operation of a statute forces it to carry two-thirds of its mail matter at a revenue less than one-thirtieth of its expenditures. Yet the watchful and organized interests which have thus perverted to their own advantage a great branch of the public service and immensely curtailed the postal facilities of the whole people, besides throwing a burden on the general taxpayer, have been able to thwart the earnest and faithful efforts of executive officers, and even of the President, to curtail their unjust privileges.

Other Weak Points in Our System.

"I might mention other weak points in the actual working of our Constitutional system, but none more important in the long run than the weakness in the organized, official, and responsible protection of the public Treasury, and of public property and interests. That is chargeable, in large degree, I am confident, to the two causes already mentioned—the indifference of the individual member for continuance in public service on the good will of a single local constituency, whose control over his political future compels him to take the local rather than the National view of many public measures, and the impossibility of having any authority in either house of Congress analagous to the Ministry, or the Government, of the administration, as it is differently called in other countries with representative institutions, to stand firmly and authoritatively for the general public interest.

"We cannot recast our Constitution, even if disposed to do so, so as to adopt the methods elsewhere prevailing, without a radical change of the very principles on which it is founded, and of the political institutions out of which it naturally sprung. Such remedies as may be devised must be worked out within the existing Constitutional system. Our common and confident reliance as to such evils is upon the gradual awakening and masterful power of public opinion. Evils with us are apt to get a long start before we clearly discern them, and even then it is a tedious and costly thing to awaken and consolidate public opinion for their cure or eradication."

Mr. Wilson's address was listened to with close attention, and at its conclusion a vote of thanks was tendered to him for his scholarly address. Walter S. Logan of Albany followed in an address containing suggestions on Lord Chief Justice Russell's remarks at Saratoga last year before the National Bar Association on international arbitration.

At the conclusion of this address the members of the association tendered a reception to Postmaster General Wilson in the Assembly parlor.

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This
Dainty Little Dress

Made of fine nainsook. Yoke of all over-embroidery. Ruffle over shoulders. Wide skirt (2 yards around). Sleeves and neck finished with fine embroidered edge. Sizes, 6 months to 2 years.

65c.

By mail, postage paid, 5c. extra.

Better than words to prove the economy and satisfaction of clothing children here.

60-62 West 23d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

PUBLIC POLICY IN REGARD TO MARRIAGE TIES.—An interesting decision was given yesterday in the Supreme Court by Justice Russell, which will probably terminate the controversy which has been in the courts for over four years, whereby Mrs. Elsa Forster sought damages, first from Salvatore Cantoni, and, upon his death, from his executor, Louis E. Bomeisler. Mrs. Forster claimed that in July, 1884, when she became acquainted with Cantoni, he represented himself to be a very wealthy and unmarried man, and some nine months afterward she went to live with him on his promise that if she would leave her husband, obtain a divorce, and become his wife, he would provide for and support herself and her three daughters and to furnish the money to get a divorce; and would give her an allowance of $5,000 a year, besides a provision in case of his death. She got a divorce in 1887, and lived with Cantoni as his wife until 1892. She did not claim that there had been any ceremonial marriage. She demanded $100,000 damages, and for a second cause of action wanted $70,000 for services to Cantoni as housekeeper for seven years, to June, 1892. Cantoni then brought an action to restrain the prosecution of Mrs. Forster's suit, setting up that he had paid her in full and obtained a release under seal. On the death of Cantoni, Bomeisler continued this action, as executor. A judgment rendered in his favor was reversed by the Appellate Division. The two cases were before Justice Russell, one on Mrs. Forster's motion to continue her action begun against Cantoni, with Bomeisler, the executor, as defendant, and the other on a motion by Bomeisler for a stay pending his appeal to the Court of Appeals from the decision of the Appellate Division. Justice Russell decides that Mrs. Forster's action is not maintainable, and that, at any rate, even if it were enforceable against Cantoni in his lifetime, it did not survive against his executor. "The assertion of such a claim for damages as is made in this case," Justice Russell says, "seems to be radically irreconcilable with all the principles of law designed to protect and preserve the sanctity of marriage, the legitimacy of children, and the well-being of society itself. It is the policy of the law to encourage forgiveness of causes for dissolution of marriage ties and to favor all arrangements which tend to restore peace and harmony between husband and wife and a renewal of their conjugal relations. Agreements to separate are generally regarded as against public policy. Any agreement to bring about a dissolution of a marriage contract and end its various duties and relations is against sound public policy, and consequently illegal and void. If the cause of action were founded solely upon a broken contract to marry between an unmarried woman and an unmarried man, it would not survive or continue, and, therefore, a reviving order could not be made. The attempt of plaintiff's counsel to make the action more than a mere breach of a contract to marry, by an allegation of the loss of the benefits of the prior marriage, which the contract was to break, and by the services of a woman living with the promisor as his wife, though not his wife, necessarily uncovers the baseness of the whole contract, as adjudged by the rule of public policy. The alleged property rights, the impairment of which is urged to make the cause of action more than one of mere injury to the person, are those which were destroyed, if destroyed at all, by the voluntary act of Mrs. Forster in willingly entering into and continuing in a wrongful conduct of life, forbidden by law, and calculated to destroy the ties of two marriages and the peace of two homes."

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NEGLIGENCE CAUSING PERSONAL INJURIES.—Christian Anderson got a verdict for $12,000 in his suit against Charles H. Boyer, for personal injuries occasioned by the falling upon him of a heavy iron tank, which was being unloaded from the defendant's lighter, upon a dock in Newark, N. J. The Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment. The main defense was that the injury was due to the act of a fellow servant, and that at any rate defendant was not responsible for the negligence of the Captain, because defendant had chartered the vessel, and had no longer any control over it. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion, holds that the question, on the conflicting evidence on these points, was for the jury, and their verdict was final. Justice Ingraham dissented, holding that it was for the plaintiff to show affirmatively that defendant was in control of the lighter, and the charge of negligence in unloading depended upon whose duty it was to unload.

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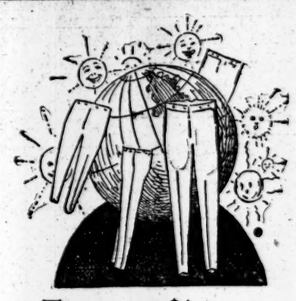
QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—Rudolph Pohle, on the trial of his suit against the Second Avenue Railroad Company for damages for personal injuries, testified that he stood waiting for a car where it was accustomed to stop, about thirty feet from the junction of East Broadway and Chatham Square; that as an open car came up the conductor and driver were both in the front, engaged in conversation; that the car stopped and he put one of two bundles which he carried on one of the seats, and had his left foot on the step, when the car moved on and the conductor shouted, "Look out for the wagon." He did not see the wagon, but was squeezed between it and the car, and was thrown back. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, has affirmed the judgment given in plaintiff's favor, holding that the questions of fact involved were for the jury. Presiding Justice Van Brunt gives a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Barrett concurs, holding that the weight of evidence was all one way, showing that the plaintiff came running from the side behind an ice wagon, and that as he stepped on the car, which was in motion, he fell down opposite the ice wagon.

The Rev. Dr. Hall Will Accept.

Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall yesterday announced that he will accept the Presidency of Union Theological Seminary in this city. Dr. Hall is now preparing an address to the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. He is not expected to take his office until after the Summer vacation. In May he will be able to celebrate his twentieth anniversary as pastor of the church. The congregation will probably make this anniversary the occasion for a farewell celebration.



Trousers at $4.

That means every heavy pair made before this season, no matter what the price, no matter how good.

But there's this exception—those made to sell at $4 and under; this is a mark down sale.

Prices were $5, $6, $7, $8 and $9.

The result of an "off" cork-sole season:—

All our men's $7 cork-sole shoes, now $5; all that were $5.50, now $4.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE FAYERWEATHER WILL

Decision in Its Favor as Made by the Court of Appeals.

MILLIONS FOR COLLEGES.

The Court Decides that the Testator's Bequests Were Valid, and that His Orders Must Be Obeyed to the Letter.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided the Fayerweather will contest, involving the distribution of $3,000,000 among educational institutions all over the country. The court's decision in the case, which was entitled Amherst College and others, respondents, versus the executors of the will, appellants, is: "Judgment affirmed, with costs to all parties appearing by separate attorneys, payable out of the estate."

Judge Vann writes the prevailing opinion, in which all the Judges but Chief Judge Andrews agree. Judge Andrews writes an opinion for reversal. In deciding the Fayerweather will case, the Court of Appeals held in substance that Mr. Fayerweather intended that his residuary estate, now amounting to upward of $3,000,000, should go to the twenty colleges named in the ninth article of his will; that he would not have made the gift to the residuary legatees had he not been assured by them or in their behalf, that they would thus dispose of their legacies; that, hence they were under an equitable obligation to so dispose of it; that they had no right to disappoint his belief based on their promises, which thus induced him to make his will, by disposing of the property through a deed of gift to eleven hospitals and twenty-one colleges, of which only five of the former and six of the latter were named in the will; that no one can take advantage of the Act of 1860, which prohibits any person having a husband, wife, child, or parent from devising or bequeathing more than one-half of his or her estate to charitable, benevolent, or literary institutions, except the widow or next of kin, who, by their releases, which do not operate as transfers, waive and abandon all the rights they might have derived from that statute; that all obstacles to the enforcement of the secret trust being removed, it bound the residuary legatees and compelled them to keep their promise to the testator and turn over the residuary estate to the twenty colleges mentioned in the ninth aricle of the will.

Chief Judge Andrews, who dissented from the prevailing opinion, holds that the releases were intended by the parties as transfers to the residuary legatees and their donees under the deed of gift, who thus became entitled to the residuary estate.

The effect of the decision is to distribute $3,000,000 involved among the following colleges, in equal proportions, viz: Amherst, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Williams, Yale, Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Lincoln, Maryville, Marietta, Adelbert, Wabash, Park, the Wesleyan University, the Universities of Rochester, Cornell, Virginia, and Hampton, and the Union Theological Seminary.

CONTENTION OF THE COLLEGES.

Institutions Which Sued Were the Only Ones Named in the Will.

The will of Daniel B. Fayerweather was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office Dec. 8, 1890. The testator had executed the will on Oct. 6, 1884, since which five codicils were added, the last being signed on the day of his death—Nov. 15, 1890.

Under the will, the sum of $2,195,000 was given specifically to nineteen colleges, a theological seminary, and five hospitals. The entire estate was of the value of $6,000,000. After leaving his widow, Mrs. Lucy Fayerweather, $10,000 in cash, his residence, and an annuity of $15,000, the testator, who was childless, gave to his nieces, Mrs. Lucy J. Beardsley, Mrs. Mary W. Achter, and Miss Emma S. Fayerweather, amounts aggregating $150,000. The last named two reside in Muscatine, Iowa, and Mrs. Beardsley is the wife of Judge Beardsley of Bridgeport. The bequests to the institutions referred to were: Yale College, $300,000; Cornell University and Columbia College, $200,000 each; Maryville, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Amherst, Williams, and Hamilton Colleges, and Rochester, Wesleyan, Lincoln, Hampton, and Virginia Universities, $100,000 each; Marietta Adelbert, Park, Wabash, and Lafayette Colleges, and the Union Theological Seminary, $50,000 each; Presbyterian Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, and Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, $25,000 each, and to the Woman's Hospital and the Mount Sinai Hospital, $10,000 each. Thomas G. Ritch, Justus L. Bulkley, and Henry B. Vaughn were appointed executors. The residue of the estate, approximating $3,000,000, was given originally to the above-named institutions, but this was revoked by the last codicil, which devised the residue to the executors. Then a memorandum was attached in which testator said he had named the residuary legatees in order that they might carry out the provisions of the will.

Litigation followed in respect of the residue of the estate, and the matter has been in the courts ever since. Mrs. Fayerweather, who had given her consent to the will being probated, made a contest in behalf of the heirs, and sought to have her consent to the granting of probate canceled. She and her nieces claimed that undue influence and fraud had been the means by which the will was obtained as finally executed. The residuary legatees, who had claimed to have a discretionary power in the disposition of the large amount devised to them, increased the widow's annuity to $25,000 and gave her $250,000 in cash. They also increased the bequests to the nieces. A general release was then given by the heirs to the residuary legatees and the will was probated. The residuary legatees then made a deed of gift, under which what remained of the residue—about $2,500,000—was distributed as follows: Union College, Schenectady, University of the City of New York, Barnard School for Women, Harvard, Princeton, and Rutgers Colleges, $100,000 each; Haverford College, University of Pennsylvania, Brown University, Wesleyan College, Elmira Female College, Vassar, Lafayette, Maryville, Trinity, (Hartford,) Wabash, and Marietta Colleges, $50,000 each; Cooper Union, (as a permanent fund for Women's Art School,) $200,000; Yale College, $150,000, (for a Fayerweather building;) Northwestern University, $100,000; Woman's Hospital, in the State of New York, $200,000; Mount Sinai Hospital, $15,000; Presbyterian Hospital, Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Manhattan Dispensary, Montefiore Home, St. Luke's Hospital, New York Cancer Hospital—all of New York City—and Methodist Hospital, Brooklyn, $25,000 each, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, New York, $50,000.

It will be noticed from the donees named that only six of the colleges and five of the hospitals mentioned in the will are among them. These are: Wesleyan, Lafayette, Maryville, Wabash, Marietta, and Yale Colleges, and Presbyterian, Woman's, Mount Sinai, and St. Luke's Hospitals, and the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The contention was next made by the colleges included in the will that the residuary legatees wrongfully diverted the residue by deeding it to the other colleges, and that the intention of Mr. Fayerweather was to give it equally among the colleges which were beneficiaries under the will. The case was first decided by Justice Truax of the Supreme Court of this county in favor of the contestant colleges. On an appeal being taken by the residuary legatees to the General Term, the decision of the lower court was affirmed. Justice Follett wrote the decision, stating "that the defendants induced testator to believe that they were made residuary legatees of the estate in the manner provided by the codicils, and that they would sell and convert the residuary estate into cash and divide the amount equally among the corporations mentioned in the will. They had, however, attempted to dispose of the estate in violation of this."

Mr. Fayerweather was the senior partner of the firm of Fayerweather & Ladew, leather merchants, of this city.

WAR AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

Declared by the Board of Health to be Infectious.

The Health Board yesterday afternoon adopted an amendment to the Sanitary Code, declaring that pulmonary tuberculosis is an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to the public health.

"It shall be the duty of every physician in this city," the amendment proceeds, "to report to the Sanitary Bureau in writing the name, age, sex, occupation, and address of every person having such disease who has been attended by or who has come under the observation of such physician for the first time within one week of such time."

Other parts of the amendment require the same reports from dispensaries, &c., and make it obligatory on all sufferers from the disease to observe all regulations that may be prescribed by the Board of Health.

Gen. Clark, Secretary of the board, said it was the intention of the board to treat consumptives in the same way that the milder contagious diseases are treated. Instructions will be issued by the board regarding the treatment of all cases. Cases in private houses will not be molested, but if the circumstances require it, some of the cases in tenement houses, where the patient is constantly in contact with others, will be isolated.

HEIGHT OF CITY BUILDINGS.

Committee of Real Estate Men to Consider the Question.

Robert A. Chesebrough was authorized last week by real estate owners, who met in the office of Jefferson M. Levy, to appoint a committee to consider the question of a limit of height for buildings in this city and their construction.

Mr. Chesebrough announces the committee as follows:

Steel Construction—Edward Cooper and Alfred R. Whitney; Architects—Charles W. Clinton, George E. Harding, and Hugh Lamb; Lawyers—J. T. Davies and Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.; Engineers—John Bogart, H. R. Worthington, and A. G. Mills; Builders—W. S. Harrison, Charles T. Wells, and Richard Deeves; Real Estate Brokers—R. V. Harnett, Charles K. Bill, and R. M. Montgomery; Real Estate Owners—George Crocker, John Jacob Astor, Walter Cutting, Charles R. Flint, William M. Brewer, James C. Parrish, Daniel Appleton, Theodore Price, E. M. Know, Jefferson M. Levy, Robert Goelet, R. T. Wilson, and John D. Crimmins.

A meeting of the committee will be held at 60 Pine Street Friday at 3:30 P. M.

The Tunnel at Union Square.

Five members of the Aldermen's Committee on Railroads reported in favor of allowing the construction of a tunnel under Union Square, by the Metropolitan Traction Company, at yesterday's meeting of the board. The proposed tunnel is to obviate the necessity of using the curve on the Broadway road from Fourteenth to Fifteenth Street. The resolution practically admitted that the Aldermen had no power in the matter, by simply urging the Park Commission to give the matter its immediate attention and requesting it to report back to the Aldermen upon the subject. The resolution was sent back to the full committee, which will probably report favorably upon it.

Marie Morelli Not Guilty.

Marie Morelli, who was suspected of knowing something of the disappearance of $6,000 worth of diamonds and other jewelry from the home of her employer, Mrs. M. Goodwin Boyd, at 226 Fifth Avenue, Saturday, was discharged from custody Monday by Magistrate Flammer in the Jefferson Market Court. The police had failed to connect her in any way with the alleged robbery, and Mrs. Boyd admitted that several others besides her maid were in the flat Saturday.

Sale of
Carpets & Rugs.

Moquette,
75 cts.
per yard.

Velvet,
85 cts.

—the above goods are also made in 6-4 width—

100 Oriental Rugs,
$4.25.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Registered Trade Mark

A Hint of Values
AT
"The Linen Store"
Annual Sale.
Hemstitched Towels.

(All white.)

24x42 Huckaback, $2.65 per doz., regular price $3.00.
24x40 Our Special Devonshire Huck at $3.00 and $4.00.
24x40 Fine Huck Towels, $4.50, regular price $6.00.
24x48 Fancy Weave (bird's-eye and Damask mixed), $4.50, regular price $6.00.
26x45 Fine Huck Towels, $6.00, regular price $7.50.
27x44 Fine Huck Towels, with Damask border all around, $7.50, regular price $12.00.

Send for booklet giving in detail special values in Table Linen, Bed Linen, etc.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West Twenty-third Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS

More from the Henry F. Sewall Collection Put Under the Hammer.

SOME RARE FIRST EDITIONS.

The "Sketch Books of Sir Joshua Reynolds" Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. for $390—Rembrandts and Sallusts Sold.

Bidding was lively at the auction sale of the Henry F. Sewall book collection yesterday, at the rooms of Bangs & Co., 93 Fifth Avenue. The 271 lots sold included some rare first editions which are much sought by collectors.

The "Sketch Books of Sir Joshua Reynolds," of memoranda taken by him from pictures in the galleries of Italy on his tour of the Continent, were bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. for $390. This lot was the most costly sold yesterday. It consisted of three volumes, one in a paper cover and two in vellum, inclosed in a morocco box. There are over 100 drawings in the books. They were bought by the poet Rogers at the sale of Sir Joshua Reynolds's effects, and came to Mr. Sewall indirectly from the sale of Mr. Rogers's library in 1856.

Dodd, Mead & Co. also bought for $220 a copy of the Paris, 1873, second edition, bound by R. W. Smith, of "L'Oeuvre de Rembrandt decrit et commenté par C. Blanc; Catalogue raisonné de toutes les Estampes du Maitre et de ses Peintures, orné de bois gravés de quarante eaux-fortes de Flameng et de trente cinq heliogravures d'Armand Durand." This volume is extra illustrated with about seventy original etchings by Rembrandt, and a number of contemporaneous prints, 201 in all. Other buyers secured Rembrandts as follows:

Rembrandt, L'Oeuvre Complet de Rembrandt, catalogue raisonné, par C. Blanc, with etchings and woodcuts by Flameng and others. First edition. Extra illustrated with 135 prints, comprising original Rembrandt and copies. Two vols., by R. W. Smith, Paris, 1865—$52.

Rembrandt, Bartsch, A. Catalogue Raisonné de toutes les Estampes de Rembrandt. With illustrations etched by Bartsch and forty-six extra illustrations, mostly etchings by Rembrandt. (Basin impressions.) Levant morocco, by Pawson & Nicholson, Vienna, 1797—$21.

The Sewall collection of Sallust also was eagerly sought by the collectors. The following were the principal sales:

Sallustius. Opera et Vita. Very large, tall, and clean copy, from the Sunderland library; V. de Spira, Venetiis, 1471—$95.

Sallustius. Bellum Catilinarium et Jugurthinum. Painted capitals; Sunderland copy, no date, no place; this book disputes with two others the honor of being the first printed in Paris. Gering, Paris—$55.

Sallustius. Opera. Large, uncut copy, very slightly wormed at beginning and end; from Sunderland sale. Philippus Lavanius, Mediolani, 1476—$41.

Sallustius. Opera. Large and very good, clean copy; a worm-hole through the volume between the lines, and another in the margin. Jacobus Marlianus, Mediolani, 1477—$42.

Sallustius. Catilina. Illustrated first page and rubricated capitals. Jacobus de Marliano, 1477—$20.

Sallustius. Opera. Sunderland copy. Jacobus de Ripoli, Florentiae, 1478—$42.

Sallustius. Vita et Opera. Painted capitals throughout. A very fine, large copy; from the Sunderland library. Philip Petri, Venetiis, 1478—$42.50.

Sallustius. "The War Against Jugurtha, translated into Englysshe by Sir Alexander Barclay, preest, at Commandment of the right, hye, an mighty Prince Thomas, duke of Northfolke, and